The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7197. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOV. DIX AT UTICA.

HE RECEIVES A SPLENDID RECEPTION ALONG THE ROAD.

HE VISITS THE STATE CENTRAL FAIR—D. M'KAY, ON THE PART OF THE WARM SPRING INDIANS, MAKES AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME—THE INSANE ASYLUM INSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—As Gov. Dix did not leave Auburn before noon, he spent the morning in visiting places of interest. One of his earliest calls was made on Ex-Gov. Throop, on whose staff Gov. Dix served as Adjutant General. The Ex-Governor received Gen. Dix at the door of his mansion, and they both walked into the parlor together and sat down side by side upon the lounge. Gov. Throop was filled with evident emotion at this remarkable rencontre, because of the memories it awakened. The visit was necessarily a short one, for the time of departure drew near. At 11:30 the Governor and his staff went to the depot, whither they were accompanied by Senator Woodin, Gen. Knapp, W. H. Seward, Jr., Major Carpenter, Mayor Ross, and other gentlemen. The train not yet having arrived, the moments before leaving were spent by the gentlemen in quiet conversation. The Governor was introduced to several persons who had come in from the country purposely to see him. About noon the train came and left with the distinguished visitors, who were sent on their way with the cheers of a multitude ringing in their ears. All the way stations toward Syracuse were filled with spectators, and at Rome, between Syracuse and Utica, Gov. Dix received a splendid welcome. The train stopped at this point for three or four minutes, and just as it drew up beside the platform a salvo of artillery announced the Governor's arrival. In an instant hundreds of people crowded about the car and called for Gen. Dix. He came out on the car platform, raised his hat, and was greeted with three rousing cheers. He thanked the good people for this unexpected demonstration, complimented their representatives of the National Guard, who had been reviewed by him in Syracuse, and expressed his regret at being unable to sojourn for a time in Rome. When he stopped speaking a gentleman in the crowd said, "Gov. Dix, the first time I ever saw you, Sir, was on the Quogue marshes, where we were both shooting." "Ah, yes," replied his Excellency, "I recollect. I hope you are shooting at nobler game now." Laughter and cheers followed this remark as the train moved toward Utica, where it arrived at 2:30 o'clock. The depot was packed with people, and the Bacon Cadets were drawn up in line beside the track. Dr. Gray and Senator Campbell met Gov. Dix as he stepped from the cars, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the artillery fired a salute. Through the gates to his carriage Gov. Dix passed, hemmed in on both sides by the populace who were anxious to make him feel their pleasure at seeing him in Utica. In the carriage with Dr. Gray and Senator Campbell he went toward Bleecker street, escorted by the Cadets and followed by several equipages occupied by prominent citizens of every political creed. Both sides of the way were lined by the spectators, and the houses were decorated with flags and colors. At the corner of Bleecker street the Cadets drew up in line, and presented arms as the carriage passed, and then, in special cars, went out to the Park, where the State Central Fair is being held. Gov. Dix reached the park gates soon after, and was again received by the Cadets, and escorted along the race-track to the judges' stand, opposite the grand stand, which groaned with the weight of the persons on it. The Governor was received by Mayor Spriggs, who said: Gov. Dix, on behalf of the people and managers of the fair I welcome you to these grounds. He then introduced Gov. Dix to the assemblage, and asked him to say a few words. In compliance the Governor proceeded to a point near the grand stand, and surrounded by the following gentlemen, delivered a spirited address. Senator Samuel Campbell, Dr. Grey, Superintendent State Lunatic Asylum, Judge Morgan, Congressman Roberts, Senator S. Lowery, President Hutchinson, A. B. Street, poet, J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist, H. J. Coggshall, Ex-Mayor Comstock, Adjutant Bacon, Cadets. The Governor spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am very much gratified to find myself in the presence of so large an assemblage of the inhabitants of Oneida County, and I beg you to accept my thanks for your friendly greeting. I did not come here with the expectation of addressing you, and I trust there has been no such expectation on your part. Indeed, there is no subject on which I can properly say anything, except that of agriculture, and it would be the height of presumption if I were to attempt to give you any information on agricultural topics in a county where the live stock of one farm has been sold for $[illegible], and a single cow for $40,000. Your fellow-citizen, Senator Campbell, has been trying to make me understand how this may well be, but the transaction is so vast that it is quite beyond my comprehension. Perhaps my obtuseness in this respect may arise from the fact that I am the cultivator of a very modest farm of forty acres on Long Island, and that I can only contrive at the end of the year to sell two or three fat animals, ten or fifteen tons of hay and a few other surplus products. If I were to look at the debit and credit sides of the account. (I am careful not to do so,) I fear I should find more money going out of my pockets than coming into them. But, if I was sure the balance was against me I should think the money well spent, for there is a gratification in seeing some things growing of which, under Providence, you are one of the efficient causes, and I have always thought that a man who, at some period of his life had not made his mother earth yield him something from her bosom, had not perfectly fulfilled his mission.

I have been in the Western part of the State this week to look into the condition of the National Guard to see whether its organization and its discipline conformed to the prescribed standards. The weather was very unfavorable, yet I wish to say here that there was at Syracuse, the day before yesterday, a very fine battalion from Utica. The troops were four or five hours, after their tents were struck, in a drenching rain, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances, their appearance was most soldierly and commendable. I can say the same thing of all the other regiments composing that splendid division. I am not sure that it was not well that the circumstances were unfavorable, for it enabled us to see that these regiments were composed, not of holiday soldiers, but of men who are prepared for any service which the State may call upon them to perform. I have been very long acquainted with your county; much longer than most of those who stand before me. I marched through the cities of Utica and Rome in the year 1813, before I was fifteen years old, to the frontier; but such have been the changes here that if I were to go over the same line of march again I doubt whether I should find a single object with which I was familiar. I have always thought your county one of the most favored in the State. The alternation of hills and valleys enables you to apply your labor to every variety of agricultural products, and a single stream affords you an unfailing water-power, by means of which your manufacturers may furnish you at your very doors many articles of prime necessity. But there is a power of production which is not often adverted to, but which I have often thought of. I allude to the distinguished men which your county has furnished in my own time. I have known personally Henry R. Starr, William H. Maynard, Joshua A. Spencer, Samuel Beardsley, Greene C. Bronson, Hiram Denio, and others whose names do not occur to me at this moment. I speak of those who have terminated their career. Of the living it would be indelicate to speak thus definitely, but I may say in general that the intellectual power of the county is still maintained by men who, in the councils of the nation, on the Bench, and in retirement, have left, and are still leaving, their impress upon public opinion and public measures.

Gentlemen, the prosperity of the farming interests, and, indeed, of all other classes, is dependent in a great measure upon their own indefatigable industry; but there are things which depend in some degree upon the interposition of the Government. We need to be released as far as possible from debt. We need to be exempt from all taxes which are not absolutely indispensable to the public wants. We need a currency invariable in its value, for if to the fluctuations in prices which are inseparable from a superabundant or a scanty supply of products are superadded the fluctuations of a medium of exchange which does not conform to the universal standard of value, we shall be the sport of every adverse financial breeze that blows, and be in the same danger as a ship at sea without a rudder; and, finally, you need what it will be your own fault if you do not have—for you possess in the elective franchise the sovereign power of the country—Legislatures which will pass only good laws, and just as few of them as possible; but, gentlemen, I only came forward in response to your wishes to say a few words, and to thank you for your kind reception. As I have had a very fatiguing week, and have another one before me, I must throw myself on your indulgence, and ask you to excuse me from saying anything further. I return you again my sincere thanks, and take my leave of you.

After this speech the Warm Spring Indians gathered about the stand in front of the Governor, and were introduced to him by Dr. McKay, an Indian, and the brother of Capt. Donald McKay, of Modoc fame. The doctor said that he and the wild men of the West were with the Governor in his adherence to the Union, and they knew him as the man who had ordered to be shot whoever hauled down the American flag. [Cheers.] They believed in that doctrine and the man who uttered it, and wanted to see him Governor of the State again. The Warm Spring Indians, though wild men, were loyal American citizens, ready, as in the Modoc war, to fight for the laws and the preservation of the Government. They had fought for the Government at the Lava Beds under Generals Gillon and Jefferson Davis, and were ready to do it always. The doctor concluded with the assurance made again and again, that they were hand and heart with Gov. Dix on the resolve to shoot down any man who tampered with the American flag. The Indians gave three hurrahs or whoops, and then performed a thanksgiving dance around the Governor's stand. Dressed in their paint and feathers, they looked grotesque, capering and whooping to the time of a tambourine. When this display ended there was a trotting match between three horses. It was won easily by Jericho. Then followed the review of the various farming machines and implements, and a drill by the Cadets. This last was very creditably executed, and elicited much applause. Gov. Dix then left the fair grounds and visited the insane asylum, and afterward remained the guest of Dr. Grey. He was met in the evening by Judge Johnson and others. To-morrow (Sunday) he rests after his severe tour of inspection. He will resume it, however, on Monday, when he will review the troops in Albany, and those in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday. His staff have already arrived in Albany and are making preparations for Monday's inspection.

THE HOMICIDE IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The following is the version given of the homicide in Rensselaer County yesterday, in which an officer, sent to serve a process on Peter Finkle, shot him. Calvin Finkle, son of deceased, says:

"Finkle and Ostrander were driving along at a point south of Blooming Grove, when Hurlbut and Seaman came up behind them in a wagon and ordered them to stop. They stopped, when Hurlbut presented a paper to Finkle and said, 'I've got a warrant for you. You must go with me to the Troy Jail.' Finkle responded pleasantly that he would go, but would first like to go home and attend to some business. Finkle then glanced at the warrant and said it was an old one upon which he had been arrested before, and that he would not go. Hurlbut said, 'You must go right away,' and clutched Finkle as he sat in the wagon. Finkle then struck Hurlbut once with a walking-cane, at the same time holding him by the collar. Hurlbut then dragged him from the wagon and deliberately fired the fatal shot. Finkle did not resist after being dragged from the wagon beyond holding Hurlbut by the collar. Deputy Sheriff Seaman did not alight from the wagon in which he was sitting, and Hurlbut did not call for any assistance."

A BURGLAR SHOT IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—This morning's *Banner* publishes a report of the shooting of one Joe Ravages, a negro preacher, near Franklin, Tenn., while in the act of entering the residence of a Mr. Shy, with the intent of murdering that gentleman and his wife and burning their residence. An attempt to fire this house had been before made, and Joe Ravages was suspected by a negro detective sent from Nashville, who ingratiated himself into Ravages' favor, and got him to enter into an arrangement to commit the above-mentioned act. It was while carrying out this plan that Ravages was killed in Shy's house by the latter's son and some friends, after a desperate hand to hand fight. Dr. Shy, the son, was shot in the hand, it is supposed by one of his own party during the scuffle. Otherwise no damage was done to the inmates. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

NOTES FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10.—Congressman Hays, and Abrams, Probate Judge, of Sumter, who have been absent at Washington for some time, are now in this city.

The reports from Sumter are that all is quiet. Sheriff Williamson and Coleman—the latter colored—who were arrested charged with the murder of Irey, have been released by the United States Commissioner.

The drought in this portion of Alabama still continues. It cut off the cotton crop about one-third, and ruined the pea, sweet-potato, and turnip crops. There have been no good rains in nearly three months.

THE YELLOW-FEVER AT THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A telegram received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Capt. A. A. Semmes, commanding the Pensacola Navy-yard, says there are four persons sick, one of them the new case, previously reported, of a very mild type. Paymaster McMahon is doing well. Private McGowan is seriously ill. There are thirteen convalescent.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER METEOR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 10.—The steamer Meteor, McKerson master, from Sydney for Summerside, coal-laden, was totally lost at the south entrance to the Strait of Canso on Tuesday last.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

PROBABILITY OF THE MATTER BEING REFERRED TO THE ARBITRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Times* has advices from Vienna to the effect that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining favor in diplomatic circles. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which, it is thought, will offer a feasible method for the solution of the question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Duke of Leinster, who has been seriously ill for some time, died last night.

MARINE DISASTERS—THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAM-SHIP ONTARIO TAKEN OFF THE VESSEL.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The passengers of the Quebec and Liverpool Line Steam-ship Ontario, before reported anchored off Kerry Head, disabled, have been taken off that vessel by river steamers and carried to Limerick.

The British bark Sarah Douglas, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 4, for a port in the United States, has returned seriously damaged, having been in collision with another vessel. She will go into dry dock to-night.

The Portuguese ship Joven Thomas, which sailed from New-York Sept. 3, for Oporto, is aground in a dangerous position outside the latter place, and her cargo is being discharged.

ITALY.

SEIZURE OF COPIES OF A SOCIALIST PROCLAMATION AND ORSINI BOMBS.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—Several copies of a socialist proclamation and some Orsini bombs have been seized in the house of an "internationalist" here.

FRANCE.

NEW ELECTIONS ORDERED TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Elections in the Departments of Drome, Nord, and Oise to fill vacancies in the Assembly are ordered for Nov. 8.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER RETURNS TO PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has returned to his residence in this city.

TURKEY.

ADOPTION OF A PACIFIC ATTITUDE BY ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Roumania and Servia have adopted a pacific attitude toward Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy.

SPAIN.

NINETEEN NATIVES OF NAVARRE SHOT BY THE CARLISTS—FATAL EXPLOSION—EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Carlists have shot nineteen natives of Navarre, who were serving in the insurgent army, for insubordination.

An explosion occurred in a building at Aspeitia used for the manufacture of cartridges for the Carlists, causing the instant death of eighteen persons.

RETURN OF GEN. LASERNA TO LOGRONO, AND WITHDRAWAL OF THE CARLISTS—CARLISTS ASKING FOR AMNESTY.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—Gen. Laserna has returned to Logrono, leaving a strong force of Republicans to garrison La Guardia. The Carlists have withdrawn, by way of Penacerrado, to Primitivas. (!)

The Republican General, Moriones, occupies the town of Tafalla and the country in its neighborhood.

Many Carlists are coming into Barcelona and Tarragona, and asking for amnesty.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS STILL ENCAMPED NEAR BUENOS AYRES—A GREAT MOVEMENT SOON EXPECTED.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 8.—The revolutionists under Rivas are still encamped near this city. The Government troops occupy Moron. A great movement is expected on the 12th inst., when Señor Avellaneda will assume the Presidency. The insurgent gun-boat Parana was pursued by the Government squadron, and put into Montevideo, but was ordered to quit that port immediately.

VIRGINIA.

THE OYSTER LAWS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bond rendered a decision declaring the State Oyster law unconstitutional so far as it concerns non-residents of the State. The case decided was that of James W. McCready, of Maryland, held by the court of Gloucester County, Va., for violating said law, which, the decision alleges, excludes non-residents from privileges granted citizens of the State. Mr. McCready was brought before Judge Bond on a writ of habeas corpus, the prisoner alleging that his arrest was in violation of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the citizens of each State shall have equal privileges and immunities with the citizens of the several States. Judge Bond having found the State law in violation of the Federal Constitution, ordered Mr. McCready's release.

MORE INDICTMENTS FOR A VIOLATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the Grand Jury indicted T. A. Chappel and J. M. Murray, two more of the judges of election in Petersburg, for violating the enforcement act. This makes sixteen of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—The taking of testimony in the case of W. P. Lewis vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company was concluded to-day.

CELEBRATING FATHER MATHEW'S BIRTHDAY.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Father Mathew's birthday was celebrated here to-day by the Catholic temperance societies of Boston and vicinity. Over thirty organizations paraded, accompanied by seventeen bands. Gov. Talbot reviewed the immense procession. Similar celebrations took place at Worcester, Lynn, Lowell, and other points in the State.

FREE BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 10.—In the Free Baptist General Conference to-day, Rev. C. B. Mills, of Michigan, was appointed a delegate to the Christian Baptists of that State; Rev. M. H. Tarbax, of Houlton, Me., to the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia; Rev. C. F. Penny, of Augusta, Me., to the Free Baptists of New-Brunswick; Rev. D. M. Graham, of Chicago, to the American Christian Conference. Rev. Dr. G. H. Ball, of New-York; Rev. A. A. Smith, of Hillsdale, Mich., and Rev. O. E. Baker, of Iowa, were appointed a committee to consult with a committee of the American Christian Conference as to the propriety of uniting both bodies in one Conference. Rev. G. T. Day was elected a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance. Rev. R. L. Howard, of Fairport, New-York, presented a partial report from the Committee on Church Polity, which was adopted. A resolution relative to Hillsdale College was introduced, and made the special order for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE POSTAL CAR SERVICE—A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Col. Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, had a three-hours' conference with Postmaster General Jewell to-day in regard to the disputed questions of compensation for railway mail service. Gen. Bangs, Superintendent of this branch of the postal service, also took part in the informal discussion, as a result of which it is now confidently believed that all the matters at issue will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged without further serious difficulty. The railway Presidents will embody their views in writing for the consideration of the department, and, meanwhile, Col. Scott assures the Postmaster General that he will do everything in his power to secure rapid transit for the mails, and increase the facilities of the postal-car service.

THE ONLY WAY TO RESTORE PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO THE SOUTH.

A letter addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the Quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union Army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. It has been referred to the Attorney General by the President.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Treasurer holds at this date as security for national bank circulation $385,290,630, and for public deposits $16,412,200. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $375,412; total for month, $3,186,017; total for fiscal year, $29,663,643. Outstanding national bank circulation, $379,205,178. The receipts of fractional currency during the week have been $954,800; shipments, $1,148,900; shipments of notes, $965,000.

John F. Kibbry has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Third District of Ohio.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE DROWNED.

Yesterday a police officer had a desperate struggle with a colored fugitive from justice in the effort to handcuff him. The fugitive, putting both hands against a bridge, forced himself over into the river, after declaring that he would die before he would go with the officer. Efforts were made to rescue him, but without success, and he was drowned. He had been fined $20 for an assault, and had escaped from the cell in which he had been confined.

ARREST OF MASKED OUTLAWS IN TEXAS.

A telegram received by the Attorney General this morning from the Assistant United States Attorney, dated Denison, Texas, Oct. 9, says:

"A Deputy Marshal and posse arrived this evening from Montague with eleven Kuklux prisoners. Evidence conclusive of a masked and disguised band. Witnesses here. There can be no question as to the character of this case. Prompt and decisive action should be had. A detachment of cavalry from Fort Richardson, under command of Lieut. Meyer, assisted in the capture. Had it not been for their presence a serious conflict would have occurred. If ever men deserved the whip of the law, these masked outlaws and conspirators do."

SEAMEN OF THE MERCHANT MARINE TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE POST HOSPITAL AT ALASKA.

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon the reccommendation of the Surgeon General, the Post Surgeon at Sitka, Alaska, is authorized to admit into the Post Hospital under his charge, upon the request of the Collector of the Port of Sitka, such seamen of the American Merchant Marine as may require medical or surgical treatment. A charge of $1 50 per diem will be made for medicines, board, &c., for each person admitted into the hospital, and the money received from this source will be placed to the credit of the hospital fund.

THE AGENCY FOR NEGOTIATING THE NEW FUNDING BONDS.

There is a rumor here that the agency for the negotiation of the new funding bonds has been tendered by the President to Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, Ex-Senator from New-Jersey. Though nothing is officially known, the statement is believed to be true.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $14,746,482; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,525,000; coin, $80,685,924, including $26,914,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MINERAL LANDS RESERVED.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowen to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office rejecting the claim of the State of Nevada and the Central Pacific Railroad to some 600 acres of lands near the Comstock Lode, and reserving them as mineral lands.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Z. L. Tanner has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and granted furlough for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE BOSTON DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Democracy of Boston and vicinity held a ratification meeting to-night in the Music Hall, which was well filled. The meeting was called to order by Hon. P. A. Collins. W. W. Warren presided. The speakers were Judge C. L. Woodbury, C. G. Davis, of Plymouth, T. J. Gargan, and J. K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, who denounced the Republican Party for the existing evils, commending the candidates of the Democratic Party in the coming State campaign, denouncing the Prohibitory law, and President Grant's interference in the Louisiana difficulties.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—At the First Assembly District Republican Convention, held in this city to-day, Hon. George B. Sloan having, in consequence of other engagements, declined a renomination, Hon. Cheney Ames, formerly State Senator from this district, was unanimously nominated.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the Second District of Orange County, have nominated Dr. Joseph D. Friend, of Middletown, for the Assembly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day renominated Hon. James Mackin for the Assembly by acclamation.

BUTLER DELEGATES.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—At Peabody and Haverhill, Butler delegates were elected to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL HONORS DECLINED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Rev. George Washington Levere, of Knoxville, declines a call of colored citizens to run for Congress.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Hon. E. S. Esty, of this place, who was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention on Wednesday, and reported a Liberal, is, as he has been from the organization of the party, a Republican, and a warm supporter of Dix and Robinson. He declines the nomination.

A WOMAN MURDERED IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 10.—The body of Ellen Lucas, which was found in a small stream of water in the northern part of the city on Saturday, the 3d inst., was exhumed on Thursday for further examination. It had been supposed that the girl had been poisoned, but no traces of poison have yet been found. The inquest was resumed this morning, and at noon the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of James R. Lattin, who was seen with her an hour previous to the time of the supposed murder, and alone an hour after. Lattin has been under arrest since the day the body was found.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF THE KELLY-MORRISSEY SLATE.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM FOR MAYOR—"JIMMY" HAYES FOR REGISTER—FOUR ALDERMEN AT LARGE NOMINATED—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "SACHEM" AND A "HYPOCRITE."

The Tammany Hall City and County Convention met yesterday and nominated four of the candidates whom THE TIMES had already published as the ones agreed upon by Kelly and Morrissey. Messrs. Cooper and Van Voorhis, who had been mentioned as the probable candidates, were dropped at the last moment, and William S. Cole and Samuel A. Lewis substituted. It was very evident before the convention assembled that no material opposition would be made to the will of the "two Johns." There was no concealment of the dissatisfaction felt by the majority of the delegates in regard to the work prepared for them, but they entered Tammany Hall apparently with a sad conviction that they must be obedient to their two masters or else be driven out of the organization, and so lose their chances for nomination to office and appointment to lucrative places in the future. There was, however, a disposition manifested by many to fight in the convention if anybody could be found bold enough to take the initiative and speak out against the course pursued by the Kelly party in fixing "the slate" before the convention had anything to say about it. Senator John Fox, who, it was reported, would make a speech against the nomination of Hayes for Register, did not put in an appearance at the gathering, and there was considerable disappointment expressed at his absence. The large hall where the convention was held was finally filled, and at 3:15 P. M. the meeting was called to order by John Kelly. He was received with applause, and nominated Augustus Schell as Chairman; George W. Morton, of the Ninth Assembly District; William H. Quincey, of the Twentieth Assembly District, and Augustus Dougherty, of the Eighth, as Secretaries. The Convention was satisfied with the officers selected, and Mr. Schell opened the meeting. Gen. Faulkner, who was Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, and Congressman S. S. Cox, being present, were invited to the platform, and soon after the roll of delegates was called, it appeared that there were contesting delegations from the Seventh, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and from the Twenty-third Ward. It was decided that a Committee on Contested Seats should be appointed, and that one hour's recess should be taken to determine as to the claims of contestants for seats. During the recess a large number of the delegates remained in the hall to listen to a speech of Gen. Faulkner, reported below. Others adjourned to the bar-rooms in the neighborhood, where they discussed the political prospects of the men who it was certain would be nominated. The general verdict was that the ticket was the weakest one which could be placed in the field, and many expressed the most bitter disgust for Morrissey's favorite, Hayes. They, however, showed their subserviency to the "machine" by declaring that they would vote in the convention as Kelly desired. In about an hour and a half the convention was again called to order by the Chairman, and the Committee on Contested Seats reported. The Seventh Assembly District contesting delegations were both admitted and allowed each a half vote on all questions coming up. The delegation known as Peter Woods', from the Sixteenth Assembly District, was excluded, and that known as Maurice J. Power's, his opponent in the district, was admitted. Moore made a vehement protest against this action, and unfolded a long scroll of foolscap, containing, he said, over 600 names of voters for his ticket out of 900 and odd who had voted at the primary in the district.

The report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which was evidently satisfactory to Kelly, he having had a voice in the preparation of it, was finally, however, adopted, and nominations were next in order. John Kelly intimated in a few remarks that it was time to make nominations, and Henry L. Clinton, who sat near him, made a speech, in which William H. Wickham was nominated for Mayor. Ex-Judge Spencer, in another speech, seconded the motion, and proposed his nomination by acclamation. The next instant Capt. Isaiah Rynders took the floor, and, flourishing his hat and gesticulating in a most extraordinary manner, nominated John Kelly for Mayor. A vast amount of noisy applause followed. As soon as it had subsided John Kelly, in a short speech, assured the convention that he was not a candidate for Mayor, but was in favor of Wickham. Rynders would not, however, accept any denial, and insisted on making another speech. Ex-rebel Col. Fellows then seized a coveted opportunity and became a spokesman for Kelly. He drew a glowing picture of Kelly's public career, and professed to know that he had no aspirations for office. Capt. Rynders withdrew his name, and Wickham was nominated by acclamation, the whole convention rising. Judge Fowler then nominated James Hayes for Register, and a Mr. Boyd delivered a most fulsome eulogy of the candidate. Hayes was also nominated by acclamation. Kelly then nominated William L. Cole, John W. Guentzer, Samuel A. Lewis, and Magnus Gross as Aldermen at Large. No other names were placed in nomination, and these candidates were also nominated by acclamation. Wickham, who, at a convenient distance from the convention, was waiting for the news he anticipated, was then brought into the hall and delivered a short speech of thanks. A committee was appointed to make preparations for a mass ratification meeting, and the convention soon afteradjourned. The popular sentiment in the party after the convention was over was that, while Kelly had had his own way, Morrissey had had also a great victory; for it was avowed that if Alderman Flanagan, E. L. Donnelly, or some popular German had been placed fairly before the convention Hayes would have been defeated.

Hon. William E. Forster and Sir Fowell Buxton, members of the English Parliament, were present at the convention, and were much interested in its proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. John Kelly called the meeting to order, and, on the part of the Committee on Organization, nominated Augustus Schell as Chairman of the convention.

Mr. Schell, who was received with cheers, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We have assembled this day with the view of presenting to the County of New-York candidates for its highest Municipal offices. The great and important duty which devolves upon you, and which has brought together so large a representation of the Democracy of the City of New-York, I have no doubt has impressed itself upon you all. Our representatives recently assembled at Syracuse presented for the suffrages of the Democracy and the people of the State of New-York a standard-bearer well worthy of the high position to which we shall elevate him—a standard-bearer against whom not a word can be said, either in respect to his character, his integrity, or his ability. [Applause.] Let us now, in the discharge of our duty, follow the course which has been so well and so ably pointed out by the State Convention, and present for the suffrages of the people of this county the name of a gentleman for Mayor and candidates for the other offices which shall be above reproach, and in whose election we shall all be proud. [Applause.] For, gentlemen, I feel, and you feel, that this election will be certain victory for the Democratic Party. [Applause.] We will elect our State officers, and we shall elect our City officers, and the victory of the Democratic Party is in their keeping as your representatives. I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the large body which is assembled here to-day, and I trust that moderation, judgment, and discretion will so control your action that, when we shall have finished our work, we shall give three cheers for the nominees whose success at the election will be assured. I thank you, gentlemen, for calling me to preside over your deliberations, and we will now proceed with the business of the convention.

Messrs. George W. Martin, William H. Quincey, and Augustus Dogherty were appointed Secretaries of the convention.

Gen. Faulkner, who presided at the Syracuse Convention, and who was present, was invited to a seat on the platform. Mr. S. S. Cox was also invited to a seat on the platform, and a committee was appointed to assign each of the guests a seat beside the Chairman.

The representation from the Seventh, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts and the Twenty-third Ward was contested, and on motion a committee consisting of one from each Assembly District was appointed to investigate the claims of the contestants. The names of the members of the committee were W. H. Burns, Andrew J. White, Daniel O'Reilly, Morris Brassell, E. R. Mead, Timothy J. Campbell, William Dunham, S. J. Fredericks, John N. Reynolds, John R. Fellows, Joseph Koch, Edward J. Donnelly, John Tyler Kelly, James P. Rogers, John F. Masterson, Henry L. Clinton, and Henry D. Porroy.

The committee then retired, and meanwhile Mr. Kelly called upon Gen. Faulkner to address the meeting. Gen. Faulkner, who was received with cheers, said: I shall occupy your time only for a few moments, and shall address you mainly in congratulation of the Democracy of the City of New-York in the brilliant aspect of victory that awaits them, and in the character of the representatives that I see before me to select candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. I have no doubt, fellow-Democrats, that each of you realizes the importance of the duty that devolves upon you in selecting candidates for local offices in the City of New-York. Every name that you present for the suffrages here will be criticised closely not only in your City, but will be canvassed throughout the State. Your nominations will give a character to the canvass, and they will be watched; their histories will be scanned, their antecedents will be canvassed through the State with the view of ascertaining what manner of men that organization known as New Tammany presents for the popular suffrage. I have no doubt that you will present for the chief offices to be voted for at this election men of unimpeachable character, of known and tried ability, and if not known in public office, they shall be at least known by all the people as fit for the chief offices in your Government. While each of you may have your personal friendships, it is to be borne in mind that you are protecting the public interest in your selection, because the men you nominate are sure of success at the polls. Therefore upon you, as representatives of the vast majority of the voters of the City of New-York, really rests the choice of these public officers, and the character of the civil administration of this City will depend upon the action of this convention to-day. I congratulate you upon the nominations of the Democratic Party for State offices; they are throughout, from the head of the ticket to the end of it, men of unimpeachable integrity and known character. The opposition press has found no crevices in their armor in which they can enter their spear, from Tilden down. [Applause.] And I believe that when the Democratic Party makes a vigorous canvass in the State of New-York with honest and able men, that victory is as sure as the election. We all know that a large proportion of the Democratic vote will be brought to the polls or left at home, in accordance with the vigor and zeal which you employ in the canvass; and if the Democratic vote is honestly and fully cast in the City of New-York we shall look to you for the old-time majorities, and we shall expect on the night of the election to hear that you have given Tilden a majority of 40,000. [Applause.] If you shall give him that majority, which you can do if you poll your entire vote, Samuel J. Tilden will be next Governor of the State of New-York. [Applause.] But I hardly think so large a majority as that will be necessary, because the people of this State very well understand that, after five years of prosperity, of uninterrupted prosperity, among the producing classes, solely because the opposition have made the Government an incubus upon the industry of the citizen, business is everywhere prostrated. And the remedy for this the people well understand throughout the State is in a change of administration, and I believe everybody will be surprised, on election night, at the vote which Mr. Tilden will receive for Governor in the interior of the State. [Applause.] I am very much obliged for the kindness which I have received from you so unexpectedly, and I have no doubt that your convention will so discharge its duty as to be a cause of congratulation to your fellow-Democrats, not only in the City, but throughout the great State of New York. [Applause.]

Mr. D. C. Calvin also briefly addressed the convention in favor of a more liberal form of Municipal Government, which would give employment to the laboring classes, and he had no doubt, he said, that Mr. Tilden would receive a support in the rural districts which even his friends were not sanguine enough to expect.

Ex-rebel Fellows, on behalf of the Committee on Contested seats, reported that in the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Districts, and the Twenty-third Ward the certificates presented were in proper form, and were signed by all the Inspectors of Election. Evidence in behalf of these districts and this ward was submitted, showing that grave irregularities and frauds had characterized the action of some of the primaries. The committee concluded that they could not go behind the certificate prepared in accordance with the rules and requirements of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and they therefore decided to report in favor of the delegations whose names were certified to by the majority of inspectors. In the Seventh District the certificates of both delegations were incorrect, and the committee recommended that both be permitted to occupy seats on the floor, with a half-vote each.

Mr. Peter Woods, who was at the head of the contesting delegation in the Sixteenth Assembly District, objected to the report of the Committee, and amid much noise and confusion proceeded to characterize the action of the inspectors of primaries as unjust and evincing a strong spirit of favoritism. He presented a memorial signed by upward of 600 citizens in the district, in his interest, and stigmatized the inspectors as men who pursued no honest industry, but lived off the treasury of the City.

William H. Kelly and Mr. D. T. McMahon rose to address the chair, and a loud tumult was immediately occasioned. Mr. McMahon was called to order a number of times by the chair without any effect, and, when finally he did subside, Mr. Kelly delivered an address in support of the position assumed by Mr. Woods.

A motion to reconsider the report of the committee was lost and the report itself was then adopted.

Mr. Kelly then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a Mayor, Register, and four Aldermen at Large.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton said: At the present juncture of our Municipal affairs, it is of the highest importance that we elect to the office of Mayor a man of large intelligence, of great force of character—one who understands thoroughly the wants of this Metropolis, who appreciates the importance of wise and judicious City improvements, who knows the imperative necessity of radical reform in every department of the City government; a man who has never been an office-holder nor an office-seeker, but to whom we are largely indebted for whatever of actual, substantial progress has been made in the cause of Municipal reform; a man of unsullied integrity, bold and fearless in the discharge of duty; a man of untiring industry, of invincible energy, who possesses executive ability of a high order. I propose in this Democratic Convention to put in nomination one born and reared in this City, who, in addition to the qualities I have named, possesses the merit of having been a consistent, earnest, life-long Democrat. I nominate for the office of Mayor William H. Wickham.

Judge Spencer said: I rise to support the motion most earnestly, believing that the candidate nominated possesses all the qualities ascribed to him. He is a native of New-York—born, reared, and educated in our midst. His whole heart is bound up in the success, the prosperity, and the advancement of our great Metropolis, which we fondly hope will finally be the Metropolis of the world. [Applause.] In addition to his industry, his ability, and his energy, he possesses a practical wisdom which all true Democrats so worthily admire—a wisdom that seeks not party ends merely, but the good of the whole community. By all classes Mr. Wickham is known and respected, and we all feel that his election is a

Continued on Seventh Page.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE NOMINATION TO THE VACANT BISHOPRICS—A NEW CANON PROPOSED TO SUPPRESS RITUALISTIC PRACTICES—A LARGE AMOUNT OF ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The business session of the Episcopal Church Convention opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and adjourned for the day at 1:30 P. M., in order that the chapel might be prepared for divine service to-day. Before the regular proceedings commenced, the morning service of the Episcopal Church was said by Rev. G. A. Easton, of California, Rev. Dr. Vandeuser, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Paret, of Pennsylvania. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Green, of Mississippi. The galleries, owing to the inclemency of the weather in the morning, were not as well filled as on the previous days, but there was, nevertheless, a large number of the general public present. Soon after the convention organized, Rev. Dr. Crooke, Chairman of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, reported favorably on the nomination of Rev. Edward R. Wells to the Bishopric of Wisconsin, and the nomination of Rev. George F. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois. Action on this report was deferred until Monday, when an excited debate is expected, but as the reporters will then be excluded, no report of the discussion can be given. A memorial was presented from the Diocese of Pittsburg, praying for the establishment of a Court of Appeals. It was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. Several memorials on the Nicene Creed were referred to the Committee on Canons, and memorials for the formation of new dioceses were referred to the appropriate committee. Several amendments to the canons were proposed and referred, and a new canon of considerable importance was introduced by Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland. It proposes ritual uniformity and provides for the suppression of ritual practices and ceremonies. It was referred to the Committee on Canons, and when it comes before the House, for discussion, a long and interesting debate is sure to take place. In connection with the same subject, Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, presented a resolution adopted by that diocese, protesting against ritualism, and instructing their delegates to obtain efficient legislation for the removal of Romish errors and practices from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. This resolution was also referred to the Committee on Canons. A report was submitted, showing the distribution of the contributions to the Chicago churches injured by the great fire of 1871. A large amount of routine business having been transacted, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A report of the proceedings will be found below.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ON THE NOMINATION OF TWO BISHOPS—A NEW CANON PROPOSED—A PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM.

At the conclusion of the religious services the Convention was called to order by the President. Dr. Samuel Crooke moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with, and if any deputy should arrive who was not present the previous day he should simply send up his card to the Secretary. Carried. After the reading of the minutes, Dr. Crooke rose and offered a report from the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops. On behalf of the committee, he would call the President's attention to Rule of Order No. 17 as adopted on the previous day, and to inquire whether that rule would be considered as applied to the report then about to be made.

The President thought it would come under consideration when the report was before the house.

Dr. Crooke read the report of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, to the effect that the committee had read the testimonials of Rev. Edward R. Wells, Bishop-elect of Wisconsin, and of the Rev. George F. Seymour, of the Diocese of Illinois, and found all the rules had been complied with in the cases under consideration. The committee, therefore, submitted for the consideration and action of the house the customary resolutions that the house approve the testimonials of the reverend gentlemen named, and sign the certificates to be presented to the House of Bishops.

A Deputy—I move that report be now considered.

Dr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg—The report, according to the rules of order, goes upon the calendar for Monday, and will come up in its order.

The President—That settles the question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Alabama—I was about to suggest, yesterday, and I suggest now, that it be provided that we make this a special order of business at the opening of the Convention, immediately after divine service. I make this suggestion for the purpose of giving notice that when the matter comes up on Monday in the order of business I shall move to make it a special order for Tuesday.

Mr. William Walsh, of Philadelphia—Does the gentleman know that there are other matters on the calendar for Monday?

Mr. Montgomery—I do, Sir.

The President—It will require a two-thirds vote to make it a special order.

Mr. Montgomery—I understand, Sir, that the matter of making anything a special order does not conflict with anything, but simply gives a particular time to the matter on hand. When this matter comes up on Monday I propose to make it the order of business for Tuesday morning.

Ex-Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky.—Mr President, I wish to notify the Secretary that one of my colleagues, Mr. W. F. Bullock, of Kentucky, is now in the house.

The President asked for further reports.

THE CHURCHES INJURED BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Rev. Dr. Locke, of Illinois, on behalf of the special committee appointed at the last convention to distribute the contributions among the churches injured by the Chicago fire of 1871, asked, in the absence of the Bishop, to present a report. The items were not necessary, for every one was separately acknowledged to the donor at the time the distribution was made. He would therefore only give the gross amounts, as follows:

Church Relief Fund.	Dr.
Receipts by Dr. Locke	$22,792 08
Receipts by Bishop Whitehouse	20,101 69
Interest on same	723 18
Receipts by Dr. Locke for Church Hospital	2,435 65
Receipts by Dr. Locke for personal distribution	4,660 76
	$50,714 31
	Cr.
Clergy, personal relief	$3,500 87
Clergy, Charity Fund	5,937 31
Churches, Trinity Church	5,000 00
Churches, St. James	4,345 85
Churches, Holy Communion	1,500 00
St. Luke's Hospital	1,100 00
St. Ansganis, Swedish, for lots	8,959 00
St. Ansganis, for church building	10,342 54
Paid by Dr. Locke to St. Luke's Hospital	2,435 65
Distributed by him	4,660 76
Mayor of Chicago, special	128 41
Charges, freight, etc.	22 98
Balance on hand for Ascension Church	2,189 44
	$50,714 31

Besides all this, large sums were sent to individual clergy which are not here reported, because they never came before the committee. And there were also immense supplies of clothing, and stores, sent each parish, all of which was acknowledged, and faithfully distributed.

The undersigned, on behalf of all the churches so severely injured by the fire, and especially on behalf of the Church Hospital, of which he is President, begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the abundant generosity of the general Church.

OCT. 1, 1874.

CLINTON LOCKE, Treasurer, appointed by General Convention of 1871, Chicago Relief Fund.

Dr. Locke submitted that no action on the annual

was necessary except to order it to be printed and to discharge the committee, which was done.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS.

The President called for the presentation of memorials.

A dozen gentlemen rose together and said that they had each a memorial to offer. Among them were memorials from the Dioceses of Mississippi, Pittsburg, Vermont, and New-Jersey on the Nicene Creed, which were referred, by request, to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Spaulding presented a memorial from the Diocese of Pittsburg asking the convention to take steps to establish a Court of Appeals, and asked its reference to the Committee on Canons.

A deputy from Texas presented a memorial from that diocese on the same subject, and asked the same reference.

A delegate thought the proper committee to refer that matter to would be the Committee on Constitution.

Dr. Spalding thought the proper committee was the one on Canons. That memorial did not propose to make any change in the constitution. If the Committee on Canons decided that it did ask for any such change, then it would be time enough for the House to think so, and act accordingly; but until the Committee on Canons so reported, the proper committee to refer the matter to, he repeated, was the Committee on Canons.

Here a dozen deputies rose together and talked away for several minutes, to the complete confusion of the President and themselves and the utter paralyzation of the reporters. In the midst of the noise,

Dr. Spalding was heard to say that as long as he was sustained by the Hon. Murray Hoffman he thought he ought to be right, and he would insist on referring his memorial to the Committee on Canons.

Attention was here called to the twelfth rule of order as prohibiting any debate on the motion.

The President said he did not know whether they could act on that rule. He had intended to mention the matter as illustrating the responsibility of suiting human language to control human action. According to the rule, there could be no debate on a motion to refer to a committee, but here was a question as to whether there should be a reference to one committee or another. He was not quite satisfied whether the variation was sufficient to justify a debate, and he would ask the opinion of the house on the subject.

Mr. Burgwin said he would alter his resolution in a way that would meet the difficulty. He would move that the matter be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution to report whether a change in the constitution was necessary to establish a court of appeals.

The resolution was carried in this form.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The following messages from the House of Bishops were read by the Secretary:

That the House of Bishops concur in message No. 2 relating to a committee to wait upon the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and that it has appointed as the committee on the part of the House of Bishops the Bishops of Michigan and Maryland.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the convention hereby consents to and ratifies the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of New-Jersey, to be composed of the seven northern counties of the State, viz., the counties of Sussex, Warren, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, and Essex, together with the Township of Summit, in Union County.

The convention recorded its concurrence in this communication.

A memorial from the Diocese of Wisconsin, in reference to the division of the diocese, accompanied by maps and documents, was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

On motion of George C. McWhorter, of Central New-York, it was resolved:

That this house proceed to ballot at 12 o'clock meridian, on Monday, the 12th day of October, for a committee of three clergymen and three laymen to act with a Committee of the House of Bishops to nominate a Board of Missions.

THE CANON LAW OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Farrington, of New-Jersey, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider and report whether canon 8, "Of Ministers Officiating in a Foreign Language," and canon 9, "Of the Admission of Ministers Ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church," being Canons of Title 1 of the Digest of 1868, not found in the Digest of 1871, are not still a part of the Canon Law of this Church.

A NEW CANON TO SUPPRESS RITUALISM.

Rev. D. Lewis, of Maryland proposed the following canon:

Whereas, The General Convention of 1871 declined to enact any restrictive law on ritual uniformity, but in lieu of it passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this convention expresses its condemnation of ceremonies, observances, and practices which are fitted to express a doctrine foreign to that set forth in the authorized standards of this church.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the paternal counsel and advice of the Right Reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the Church, is deemed sufficient in this line to secure the suppression of all that is irregular and unseemly, and to promote greater uniformity in conducting the public worship of the church, and in the administration of the holy sacraments; and

Whereas, "Our Right Reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the Church," did draw up and cause to be published a pastoral letter to the members of the church, which pastoral letter, after divine service duly celebrated, was read in the presence of both houses of the General Convention by Right Rev. the Bishop presiding in the House of Bishops; and

Whereas, In the aforesaid Pastoral Letter "Our Right Reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the Church," gave them paternal counsel and advice, using the following words: "We counsel you to bear in mind that while, on the one hand, we must not suffer ourselves to deny any real good by reason of mere popular outcries against ritual forms, so we are never to allow professions of self-denying labor and service to blind us to the actual dangers of any movement in the Church. What is known as "ritualism" is merely a question of taste, temperament, and constitution until it becomes the expression of doctrine. The doctrine which chiefly attempts, as yet, to express itself by ritual in questionable and dangerous ways, is connected with the Holy Eucharist. That doctrine is emphatically a novelty in theology. What is known as eucharistic adoration, is undoubtedly inculcated and encouraged by that ritual of posture lately introduced among us, which finds no warrant in our "Office for the administration of the Holy Communion;" and

Whereas, The above solemn words of counsel and warning of "Our Right Reverend Fathers, the Bishops of the Church," have not proved sufficient to check and suppress ritual practices and ceremonies which have been thus most emphatically characterized as "questionable and dangerous," and "which find no warrant in our office for the administration of the Holy Communion," therefore be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following canon of ritual uniformly be enacted:

CANON OF RITUAL UNIFORMITY.

SECTION 1. The elevation of the elements of the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made, in or after the prayer of conservation, or in the act of administration, or in conveying them to or from the communicants; bowings, crossings, genuflections, prostrations, reverences, bowing down or kissing the Lord's table, and kneeling except as allowed, proceeded for or directed by rubrics or canon; and any gesture, posture, or act, implying such adoration, and any ceremony not prescribed as part of "the order for the administration of the Lord's supper or Holy Communion;" likewise the use at any administration of the Holy Communion of any hymns, prayers, collects, epistles, or gospels other than those appointed in the authorized formularies of the Church, are hereby forbidden.

SEC. 2. In all matters pertaining to the public worship of the Church, to the ornaments, arrangements, and appointments of the holy table, and in everything connected with ritual in the performance of Divine service, including the vestments to be used, about which there is no specific direction in the Book of Common Prayer or the offices and ordinal thereto appended, or in any legislation, general or diocesan, of this Church, the administration or judgment of the Bishop of any diocese, given in writing, shall be regarded as binding, to be followed and obeyed by every member of that diocese.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

PROPER ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

The following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to report a canon, or rule of order, for the proper organization of the House of Deputies at the commencement of each regular session thereof, and that the committee consider and report upon the election of one or more Presidents, to preside in the absence from the chair of the President.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to inquire as to the expediency of amending section 1, canon 12, title 2, of Digest, so that the word "not" shall follow the words "be required," instead of preceding the same.

AMENDING THE CANONS.

The following resolutions, proposed by Rev. Mr. Farrington, were similarly referred:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the words "Bishop and" in the third line of section 3 of canon 4 of title 2 be omitted.

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that section 2 of canon 6 of title 3 be amended by inserting after the words "Standing Committee" in the sixth line, the following words: "Of the Diocese within the limits of which the new one is erected, or of the Standing Committee."

MINISTERS TO BE LIABLE FOR TRIAL FOR ACTS CONTRARY TO THE CANONS.

The following resolution was submitted to the house and adopted:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, the House of Bishops concurring, that every minister in this church shall be liable to presentment and trial for using any ritual, acts, or observances which teach or symbolise any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America; and that the authorities of the Church shall take steps, with all reasonable promptness, to suppress all services, ceremonies, or ritual acts which symbolize or teach the adoration of Christ corporally present in the elements upon the altar.

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE ENGLISH CONGRESS NEXT YEAR.

The President here read an invitation presented through the Bishop of Lichfield to the American Bishops and clergy to attend a congress to be held at Stoke, England, in 1875. The invitation came in a telegraphic message from the Bishop of Chichester.

The thanks of the convention were returned for the kind invitation.

On the motion of a delegate from Pittsburg, it was resolved that the Committee on Canons be instructed to prepare a canon or rule of order for the organization of general conventions.

A PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM.

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, presented the following resolution, which had been adopted by the convention of that Diocese:

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions of the Council of the Diocese of Virginia in response to so much of the Bishop's address as related to ritualism, adopted on the 22d day of May, 1874, (a copy of which is herewith submitted,) be referred to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a canon in conformity with the suggestions therein contained.

Copy of the Preamble and Resolutions.

The Council of the Diocese of Virginia, viewing with great concern the introduction of Romish errors in the Protestant Episcopal Church, viz.: In the open avowal of a doctrine of the real presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper differing from the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation by distinctions which, to the common understanding, seem mere "speculation and nugatory," and which by means of accessories of lights, music, vestments, incense, postures, genuflexions, and adorations tend to change the Holy Communion of the prayer-book into the Romish mass: in the encouragement given to members of our communion by their Pastors to practice auricular confessions, and to receive private absolution in imitation of the Romish sacrament of penance; in the offering of prayers for the dead, invocation of saints and angels, and worship of the Virgin Mary, after the manner of the Church of Rome; together with their assimilations in teaching and practice to the doctrine of the Church of Rome—feels constrained to express a deep conviction that the continued existence of these alien elements in our beloved Church not only impedes her growth and prosperity, but if unchecked must destroy her Protestant character; therefore,

Resolved, That our delegates to the next General Convention be instructed to use their earnest endeavors to obtain efficient legislation for the removal of Romish errors and practices from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the enforcement of such legislation by proper discipline.

Resolved, That this council does not believe any legislation would be effective for removing the doctrines and errors referred to, which shall not expressly forbid, in the administration of the Holy Communion and on other occasions of public worship, the acts hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

1. The use of incense.
2. Placing or retaining a crucifix in any part of the church.
3. Carrying a cross in procession in the church.
4. The use of lights on or about the holy table, except when necessary.
5. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering them, or in conveying them to or from the communicants.
6. The mixing of water with the wine as part of the service, or in the presence of the congregation.
7. The washing of the priest's hands, or the ablution of the vessels in the presence of the congregation.
8. Bowings, crossings, genuflexions, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling except as allowed, provided for, or directed by rubric or canon; it being provided that reverence at the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed, and it being further provided that private personal devotion before or after official administration, is not to be understood to include or justify any of the acts prohibited.
9. The celebration or receiving of the Holy Communion by any Bishop or Priest when no person receives with him.
10. Employing or permitting any person or persons not in Holy Orders to assist the minister in any part of the administration of the Holy Communion.
11. Using at any administration of the Holy Communion any prayers, collects, gospels, epistles, other than those provided in the Book of Common Prayer, or under section xiv. of Canon 13 of title 1 of the Digest.
12. The use of wafer bread in the Holy Communion, the practice of auricular confession, and private absolution should likewise be forbidden, and all other practices and usages not sanctioned by the Book of Common Prayer.

No clerical vestments should be used except the present episcopal robes—a white surplice, a black or white stole, a black cassock, a black gown and bands.

ALTERATIONS IN THE HYMNAL.

Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Georgia, brought under the notice of the convention a number of alterations which had been made in the hymnal other than those authorized. He mentioned that ten hymns more than those specified had been removed, that forty-six had been inserted, and that altogether there had been no less than 1,500 alterations, some of them, however, of slight importance. He proposed the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That, the House of Bishops concurring, a special joint committee on the hymnal be appointed to inquire whether the instructions of the General Convention of 1871, directing the publication of the hymnal, as expressed in resolution on page 153 of the journal of that year, have been carried out. The said committee shall consist, on the part of this house, of two presbyters and two laymen, to be designated by the Chair, and shall make report to the convention at an early day.

The following resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Stearns was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be directed to consider and report upon the expediency of so amending sections 2 and 3 of Canon 13, title 1, as to provide that the testimonials of Bishops elect shall be sent to the several diocesan Standing Commitees and the several Bishops, in all cases, instead of, as now, to the General Convention, within six months of the meeting of that body.

The Secretary read a resolution recommending that the triennial report of the Missionary Bishops of China and Japan be referred to the missionary societies. Carried.

After some remarks from the Chairman, in reference to the method of proceeding with the business of the session, in the course of which he stated that he thought it would take a little time to get in working order under the new rules, the following resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio:

Resolved, That the Committee on Amendments to the constitution be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of reducing the number of representatives from eight to four (two of each order) from each diocese entitled to representation in this body.

Carried.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The following resolution by Rev. Dr. Stearns was then offered and adopted:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the alterations of the Constitution, set forth in the following resolutions, be proposed, and that the same be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in pursuance of article 9 of the Constitution, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That article 2 of the Constitution be amended by affixing the two following paragraphs, viz: The General Convention shall be composed of two houses, a House of Bishops, and a House of Deputies. The House of Bishops shall consist of all the Bishops of this Church having diocesan or missionary jurisdiction, and all Assistant Bishops of this Church.

2. *Resolved*, That article 2 be further amended by striking out the first sentence, viz: "The Church in each diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity;" and inserting instead thereof the words following, viz: "The House of Deputies shall consist of a representation of both the clergy and the laity of the Church in each diocese."

3. *Resolved*, That article 3 be stricken out, and the following be inserted instead thereof, viz:

ARTICLE III.

The two houses shall in all legislative matters be coordinate, each having a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the other; and when any proposed act shall have passed either house, the same shall be transmitted to the other house; and, if concurred in by said house, it shall become a law, and all deliberation and action of either house on legislative business shall be in open session, and all acts of the convention shall be authenticated by both houses.

THE CHURCH HYMN-BOOK AND PRAYER-BOOK.

Resolutions offered by a delegate from Louisiana, at his own request, were referred to the Committee on Hymn-books, without being read. The chair then appointed a Committee on Hymn-books.

The following resolution was then offered by Rev. Dr. Hubbard, New-Hampshire:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the standing Committee on the Standard Prayer-book be authorized and instructed to introduce into all future editions of said standard prayer-book the colons, or musical pause, in each verse of the psalter and canticles, in accordance with the pointing of the Prayer-book of the Church of England.

Carried.

THE LATE THOMAS A. JOHNSON.

The following resolution, offered by J. M. Smith, of Western New-York, was referred to the Committee on Memorials to Members:

Resolved, That this House place upon its records the expression of its grateful sense of the eminent and long-continued services to the Church of the late Thomas A. Johnson, LL. D., a lay delegate from the Diocese of Western New-York, taken to his rest since the last convention.

ABSENCE OF REV. DR. HAIGHT.

The Chairman then stated that he had just received an invitation from a deputation from the Diocese of Eastern New York, stating that there is not much probability that Rev. Dr. Haight, a friend of us all, who had so often assisted in the business of this house, being able to attend the sessions of this convention during the present session. He would ask, therefore, that his place be substituted upon the Committee of Canons. It was with great pain he made this announcement and made a change. If Dr. Haight should recover sufficiently to perform his duties, the gentleman he now appointed would retire. He then appointed Dr. Beech, of the same delegation, to fill Dr. Haight's place on the Committee of Canons.

Dr. Beech then stated that he would resign on the recovery of Dr. Haight.

Dr. Kidney, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution to the effect that the question of the expediency of appointing a commission to consist of members of both houses, to devise a provincial system for the Church, be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. Carried.

The Chairman then suggested that some member should move an adjournment. The Secretary announced that there would be a reception in the Bible-Rooms in the evening, to which all members and the members of their families in the City were invited, and the session was then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REUNION WITH THE SOUTH—ANOTHER CLERGYMAN ADDED TO THE LIST—THE CONFERENCE ON TEMPERANCE—THE KENDRICK CASE.

The fourth day's proceedings of the Methodist Protestant Church of New-York opened with the usual religious services by Rev. R. Woodruff. The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and approved. The credentials of a number of delegates were received and accepted. The character of M. M. Hollenbeck, which had been inquired into, was passed. On motion, Rev. A. M. Woodworth was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements for a memorial service at 2 o'clock in commemoration of Rev. A. A. Marshall, who died shortly after the commencement of last year's conference. A resolution was passed at the last conference donating the sum of $500 for the benefit of Rev. P. Weaver, who was in needy circumstances. W. H. Johnson was Chairman of the committee appointed to raise the money in question. He made his report to-day, which was accepted. The District Committee reported that the Tarrytown District should comprise the villages of Tarrytown, Saratoga, Franklinton, Tomkin's Cove, Peekskill, Matteawan, Greenwich, Vista, and Eastwoods, Silver Mines, Starplain, Georgetown, New-London, and Canterbury. The Long Island District is to comprise Grand street, Graham avenue, Remsen street, Evergreen avenue, Canarsie, First Methodist of Rockville Centre, Eastport, Manorville, Centreport, Woodhaven, Hicksville. The New-Paterson District will embrace Division street, Main street, (Paterson,) Roseland, Orange, Vernon, and Stonybrook; and the Pennsylvania District is to consist of Dalesville, Canaan, Sterling, Albany, Burlington, and Lebanon. This report was adopted. The Committee on Itinerancy and Order reported favorably in the case of J. H. Holden, and he was, on motion, received into the conference. Mr. A. M. Woodworth offered the following, which, after some debate, was adopted:

Resolved, That each Pastor be required to take up a collection at each appointment on his charge some time during the month of January, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the current expenses of Adrian College, Michigan, and forward the sums to the Treasurer of said college on or before the 10th of June, 1875.

Dr. Hanks, Chairman of the Committee on Drafting Resolutions for the Purpose of Reuniting the Southern Church with that of the North, made a report to the effect that there was no possible obstacle to the reunion of the two churches, and submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, held at Pittsburg in 1871, appointed a commission to receive any propositions from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church looking toward a union with the South, consisting of J. Burns, J. Scott, F. H. Pierpont, A. H. Bassett, and H. E. H. Hartsook; and

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their last session also appointed a like commission to confer with those appointed by our Church; and

Whereas, In the annual conference lately assembled, the utterances of the members and the instructions to their delegates have all been heartily in favor of reunion, showing the sentiment to be a universal one in our denomination; therefore

Resolved, 1. That we thus express our approbation and support of the report of the Committee on Reunion of the Pittsburg Annual Conference, as published in the *Methodist Recorder* of Sept. 12, 1874.

Resolved, 2. That we instruct our representatives to the General Conference, to meet at Princeton, in May, 1875, by their vote, and all proper use of their influence, to urge the speedy consummation of reunion.

Mr. Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, A. H. Bassett, Dr. Hanks, and many others spoke in favor of this report, which was heartily adopted. The Committee on Nominating Visitors reported as follows: Paterson, C. Bonny; Tarrytown, D. Armstrong; Brooklyn, J. K. Jordan; Long Island, J. Savage; which was adopted. The Committee on Statistics submitted a report, showing that there were 2,360 members of the Church, 3,000 in the Sunday-school, and 6,000 volumes in the library. The value of their church property was $145,000. This is in every way an increase over last year's report. The following resolution was offered by Mark Staples:

Whereas, It appears in the minutes of the last conference that a resolution passed that body impliedly censuring the editor of the *Methodist Recorder* for admitting into the columns of said paper articles from correspondents discussing the general superintendency question, and therefore

Resolved, That we disclaim all intention of censuring the editor, and only designed to express our regret that the aforesaid subject should be made a matter of contention in the Church, meaning simply to place on record our judgment against such general superintendency as we then understood to be meant by the authors of the movement.

This was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The above resolution is a simple indorsement of the right of free discussion in the organ of the Church, and is a vindication of Mr. Clark, in his decision to hear all sides on all questions of importance submitted for publication. The conference then adjourned until two o'clock, when they again met. An hour was taken up in eulogizing the memory of Rev. A. A. Marshall, who died so suddenly during the session of last conference. Messrs. Smith, Kingsland, Berriman, Staples, and others made short addresses. The Committee on Examining the Journal reported that they could not make out anything contained therein, and moved that it be referred to a committee of three, consisting of the President and both Secretaries, be appointed to revise the journal. The following report was made by the Temperance Committee, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a conference, wish to put on record our firm and persistent opposition in every proper way to all measures, means, and men who may, directly or indirectly, favor the the use of intoxicating beverages, or apologies for the same, and that we sincerely proffer our sympathy to the various agencies and agents laboring for the suppression of intemperance in our land.

Mr. Tomkins thought tobacco ought to be added to the resolution, but this proposition was not acceded to. The important subject of the day—Rev. Mr. Kendrick's statement—was then taken up, and the committee reported as follows:

Whereas, The past year's experience with the character and reckless deeds of T. T. Kendrick has prepared us to expect much as possible and even probable in quality of dishonorable and wicked perpetrations on the part of said Kendrick; but we are somewhat surprised at the baseness of his spirit which can dictate such a tissue of falsehoods as appears over his signature in a Brooklyn journal of Oct. 8, 1874. The character and official conduct of J. J. Smith, our President, is maliciously assailed by lying misrepresentations, the honor of members of this conference impugned and traduced by charges of corruption and bribery, assumed to be sustained in an affidavit signed by a strange name, (which we suspect to be a mythical one.) The misrepresentations thrown off in every direction are too numerous to mention here, too palpably vicious, false, and devilish to need refutation. But as an uninformed public has been appealed to, it may be necessary that some steps be taken to disabuse any who may be in the dark both as to the nature of the subject matter and the character of Kendrick; therefore

Resolved, That those of our brethren who are charged by Kendrick in the aforesaid affidavit as being connected with bribery are advised to give to the public a statement by affidavit as to the falsity of those charges.

Resolved, That the committee be appointed and authorized to obtain all the facts possible concerning the authorship of said affidavit and other matters relevant, to consult first-class counsel, and to prosecute the responsible-parties in the civil courts, if warranted by facts and advice.

The resolutions were adopted, after which the conference adjourned to meet again on Monday.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers held a special meeting yesterday, when the following applications for membership were approved: A. H. Cortelyou, E. S. Edger, C. H. Hallock, D. Jacoby, Charles C. Morley, Morton A. Parks, Stephen Pettus, W. J. Quinan, L. E. Ralli, C. W. Wolfe. Hereafter a mail-bag will be placed upon the floor to receive the letters of members in the lower part of the City, which will be sent to the Post Office every day in time for the 4:30 mails. Elaborate tracings of the plans of the Produce Exchange of Hamburg, Germany, were received at the Exchange Saturday. The Hamburg Exchange is one of the finest Exchange buildings in existence.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Irish-American Rifle Club held a competitive match for a subscription badge, on the range at Creedmoor, last Friday.

The Howitzer Battery, Capt. J. F. Simons commanding, has decided not to participate in the parade at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 13th inst.

A veteran association of the honorably discharged members of the Sixty-ninth regiment was organized at the regimental armory last Sunday.

Walden Mulford, a member of the veteran corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was buried with military honors on Friday afternoon.

Adolph Leffler, of Company F, Sixth Regiment, has been commissioned First Lieutenant. Daniel Ziegler, of the same command, has been commissioned Captain.

The parade and inspection of the First Brigade, announced to take place at Tompkins Square on Thursday last, was postponed on account of the rain to next Thursday at the same hour and place.

At an election held in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last evening, Inspector W. J. Denslow of the Fifth Brigade Staff, was unanimously chosen to be Major.

The several regiments in the Third Division, Troy, Maj. Gen. Carr commanding, will parade for review and inspection by the Commander in Chief, at the grounds of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing has been placed in command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, pending the action of the First Brigade Head-quarters as to the resignation of Col. J. J. Shaw, late commander of that regiment.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will parade in full uniform, mounted, for review and inspection, at Tompkins square, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. Assembly at the armory at 1:30 P. M.

A rifle club has been organized at Edgewater, Staten Island, under the title of the "Castleton Heights Rifle Association," for the promotion of rifle practice. The organization numbers forty members, and a match will shortly take place.

Pursuant to orders from head-quarters of the First Division, Battery K, Capt. John N. Heubner commanding, will parade in Tompkins square, mounted, in full uniform, and fully equipped for inspection and muster by the Division Inspector, on Tuesday next. The roll will be called at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, at 8 A. M.

At a recent meeting of the First Brigade Examining Board, the following officers were passed as having the necessary qualifications: Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing, Seventy-ninth Regiment; Lieuts John J. Carton and James Moore, of the Sixty-ninth; and Lieut. George T. Bunker, of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Lieut. E. A. McAlpine, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected to be Captain of that company. A committee has been appointed to select a suitable candidate for the vacant office of Lieutenant Colonel in this command. Ex-Colonel Theodore M. Parmelee, who was in command of the regiment from September, 1866, to May, 1867, the favorite candidate.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association will be held on Wednesday to consider the protests made by rival marksmen in the recent contests at Creedmoor. The most prominent cases are the Gatling-gun match and the cavalry-guidon match. Several minor protests will also be entertained, and a decision rendered.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will have its opening drill for the season at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Assembly in full uniform at 8 P. M. The Board of Officers of this command will hold a meeting at the armory on Monday, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Company D of the same regiment, Lieut. Thomas Davis commanding, will commence to drill on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

Pursuant to general orders from Third Division Head-quarters, Col. Frederick Andes, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Col. Robert S. Oliver, Tenth Regiment; Capt. John Pochin, Battery A, and Brevet Major George Schwarzman, Ninth Brigade Cavalry, have been ordered to report with their respective commands, in full dress, to Lieut. Col. John Gould, Assistant Adjutant General, on the Fair Grounds of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association, Troy Road, promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 12, 1874, for muster, inspection, and review.

In compliance with orders from Brigade head-quarters, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade for muster, inspection, and review, on Thursday, the 22d inst. Assembly at armory in Chasseur uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled; field and staff dismounted; at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Private Michael O'Brien, "H" company, has been detailed as Sergeant Standard Bearer, and Sergt. James L. Conrey, "B" company, as Left General Guide. Corps. William H. Davis, "F" company, Alfred Lucas and George M. Hoffman, "G" company, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp commanding, will parade for review and inspection in Tompkins Square, on Thursday next. Asembly at the armory at 2:30 P. M. The following named recruits have been transferred from the regimental recruit class to their company, they having acquired the requisite proficiency in drill: A. Albus, E. G. Albus, Charles H. Bohde, C. M. De Mott, M. C. Hall, J. P. Kenworthy, Charles H. Kidder, C. F. Lyon, F. Maullin, George H. Moller, Jr., C. Morrison, John Parr, Jr., M. F. Rust, Nelson Stelle, W. R. Stelle, U. B. Vidal, W. A. Waydell. First Lieut. John Waydell has been detailed to perform the duties of Adjutant, vice Dunning relieved at his own request.

The First Battalion, Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster commanding, held a moonlight parade and review, at Tompkins square, on Monday, the 28th inst. The evolutions executed comprised a series of movements, such as changing front, marching in line of battle, &c. Major Lissburger, of this command, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence on Col. Webster's Staff. At an election in the same command held on Tuesday evening, Capt. Eugene Mix, of Company C, was elected Major, vice Lissburger, promoted. Capt. Mix has been attached to this command for thirteen years, and was formerly a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment. A new company has been organized in this command, comprising thirty new recruits, to be designated Company F.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will assemble at its armory on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1:45 P. M., and proceed to Tompkins square for review and inspection. Quartermaster Sergt. William G. Wheelright, having faithfully performed his term of service, has been granted an honorable discharge. His place will be filled by James P. Burrall, formerly Sergeant of the Guard. A special meeting of the Board of Officers was held last evening to make the necessary arrangements for raising money toward building the new armory and effecting the lease of the land on which it is to be built. Owing to the recent fire in the armory of this command, Adjt. Fitzgerald has been obliged to make requisitions on the Adjutant General of the State for new sets of blanks and papers.

A San Francisco paper contains the following account of a rifle contest recently held in California. Mr. Kellogg mentioned in the article is a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. "On Saturday last Capt. H. J. Burns and private Charles Nash, of the Sumner Guard, and I. S. Kellogg, of the Twenty-third New-York Regiment, went over to Alameda for the purpose of target practice. Mr. Kellogg made the following score at 700 yards, with the Sharpe rifle: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 0—35 out of a possible 40, equivalent to 87.5 per cent. At 500 yards he made the following score: 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4—37; or 92.5 per cent. Mr. Nash, at 500 yards, 92.5 per cent. also. Capt. Burns fired at the target at 500 yards twenty-three times, and made twelve bull's eyes in succession. His score is as follows: 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 3, 3—85 points out of a possible 92, or 92.3 per cent. These scores are much above the average.

The following appointments have been made on the staff of the First Division, Major Gen. Shaler commanding:

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., (formerly United States Volunteers,) to be Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel, vice Chesebrough resigned. Lieut. Col. Carl Jussen, Quartermaster, to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, vice Liebenau resigned. Lieut. Col. Cornelius R. Mitchell, Ordnance Officer, to be Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, original vacancy. Major John D. Probst, Aide de Camp, to be Ordnance Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mitchell appointed Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. Capt. Henry H. Parker, Aide de Camp, to be Aide de Camp, with the rank of Major, vice Probst appointed Ordnance Officer. Augustus Belknap, Jr., (late Captain and Brevet Major, United States Volunteers,) to be Aide de Camp, with the rank of Captain, vice Parker appointed Aide de Camp, with the rank of Major.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austin, commanding, will assemble in full uniform at its armory on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and proceed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to participate in the parade of the Fifth Division, under command of Major Gen. James W. Husted. The troops will be reviewed on that occasion by Gov. Dix. The regiment will embark on the steamer Magenta, at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, at 8 A. M. The excursionists will be accompanied by the full regimental band and drum-corps. Col. Austen, in issuing the order for the parade, says he desires to call the attention of the members of his command to the fact that the regiment will be looked upon as a representative organization of the First and Second Divisions, and hopes they will endeavor to sustain their previous good reputation for order and discipline. The regiment will return the same evening. No assessment will be made upon the members, and the parade will take the place of one of the seven annual reviews required by law. Company G of this command, Capt. E. A. Perry commanding, held its anniversary celebration and banquet on Thursday evening. The attendance was quite large.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, held the first drills of the season Monday and Thursday nights. Several new movements in Upton's tactics were executed, including the order of inspection and review. During the past year the rough element, which was principally concerned in the riotous movement in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in September, 1873, has been thoroughly weeded out, and the regiment is at present composed of 525 reliable men, of which number 410 have provided themselves with the new uniforms. The following changes have been made in this command: Second Lieut. George Geusch, of Company I, elected to be First Lieutenant of Company E; Sergt. F. C. Beyer, of Company K, Third Cavalry, elected to be First Lieutenant of Company K. George W. Wilson has been appointed Quartermaster, vice John Bloch, who failed to qualify. John Ziegler has been commissioned Captain in Company G of the same regiment.

The several regiments composing the Third Brigade, Gen. J. M. Varian commanding, will parade in full uniform for the annual inspection and review, as follows: Seventh Regiment, Monday, the 26th inst., at Tompkins square, at 2:30 P. M.; First Battalion Infantry, at the State Arsenal on the same date, at 8 P. M.; Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, 27th inst., at Tompkins square, at 2:30 P. M.; Eighth Regiment, Tuesday, 27th inst., at the State Arsenal, at 8 P. M.; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Wednesday, 27th inst., at Tompkins square, at 2:30 P. M. The Brigade Staff has been ordered to report on Monday, Oct. 26, at Tompkins square, in full uniform, dismounted, at 2:15 P. M. Commandants of regiments are directed in orders to notify their company commandants and First Sergeants to be present at their respective armories, for inspection of company books and records by Brigade Inspector Col. O. F. Wentworth, as follows: Seventh Regiment, Friday, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Friday, Oct. 16, at 8:30 P. M.; Eighth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M.; First Battalion, Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M.; Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 8:30 P. M.

The Albany *Argus* says: "A few days since Major Schwarzman, of the cavalry squadron of this city, received a challenge from Capt. Auer, of the troop of cavalry attached to the Sixth Division, of Syracuse, for a competitive drill. The challenge was read at the last meeting of the squadron and unanimously accepted, with the following conditions: The drill to be strictly according to Upton's United States Cavalry tactics, consisting in school of platoon, troop, and squadron, mounted, to take place at a convenient ground, about half way between this city and Syracuse, between the 26th of October and the 10th of November next. Each troop shall consist of not less than sixty-four troopers, four officers, and two trumpeters. All commands in the drill must be executed by the trumpet sound. Each troop to choose one man from their respective divisions, and they to choose the third from the United States Cavalry, who shall act as judges on the occasion. The challenge shall be not less than $1,000 and silk cavalry standard. The challenge money must be deposited by the 15th inst., in the New-York State National Bank in Albany. The troop losing the drill must pay all expenses, such as transportation, rations and forage for men and horses; also the expenses of the judges."

The Ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. R. Hitchcock commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, (white belts and gloves,) on Tuesday, Oct. 27, for annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 1 o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band, and field music will report to the Adjutant at same time. Staff, (dismounted), will report to Lieutenant Colonel commanding, at 1:15 P. M. This regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, (white belts and gloves,) on Tuesday, Oct. 20, for instruction. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. Staff, non-commissioned staff, and field music will report at same time and place. Brigade Inspector, O. F. Wentworth, will be present on the latter occasion to inspect the company books and records. Commandants of companies have been directed to have at least one copy of their muster rolls with them. The head-quarters of this regiment have been established at the armory, where all official communications will be accepted. The Adjutant will be present on Tuesday evenings for the transaction of all regimental business. The following appointments have been made in this command: John H. Mooney, to be Commissary of Subsistance, vice Bacon, resigned; Ralph W. Booth, Jr., Quartermaster, vice Mooney, promoted. Corporals C. M. June and D. J. Stokes, C Company, for neglect of duty have been reduced to the ranks. Privates William F. A. Hughes, William Hayden, Alexander Werner, E. Company, have been expelled.

The Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, Gen. T. S. Dakin commanding, held a review and inspection at Prospect Park on Friday. The strength of the command was 1,108, distributed as follows: General Staff, 8; Separate Troop Cavalry, 69; Thirteenth Regiment, 286; Fourteenth, 331; Fifteenth Battalion, 140; Twenty-eighth, 274. Line was formed at 10:30 A. M., the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McLeer commanding, on the right of line; next the Thirteenth, under command of Lieut. Col. Briggs; then the Fifteenth Battalion, Lieut. Col. Meyenborg commanding, the Separate Troop Cavalry, under command of Capt. Sandhusen, occupying the left. The Twenty-eighth Battalion did not arrive on the ground until some time after, alleging, as a reason, that the cars in which they proceeded to the park ran off the track several times. After the line had been formed the command of the brigade was turned over to Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth, and Gen. Dakin and staff took up their position on one side while the several regiments passed before them in review. At the close of the review each regiment was inspected by its commander, after which line was formed, and the General and his staff rode down the line for the purpose of making a general survey of the corps. The inspector of the Fifth Brigade, Major W. J. Denslow, next made an official inspection, beginning with the Fourteenth and concluding with the Twenty-eighth. A dress-parade followed, the movements of which were excellently performed, and the command was dismissed. But one case of mutinous conduct occurred during the parades. This was in the Fifteenth Battalion. At the close of the intermission taken for lunch the members of the latter command were very dilatory in returning to the field. Lieut. Col. Meyenborg, on making a search for the recreant parties, discovered two of his line officers and several privates at a refreshment stand in the vicinity of the parade-ground. He therefore placed the offending officers under arrest, and ordered them to deliver up their swords. One of the latter refused to obey, and at the same time broke his sword in two pieces, and threw them on the ground. Of course a court martial will be ordered in ther case at an early date.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AT WAR WITH A REPORTER.

When the Mayor reached his office in the City Hall yesterday morning, he was handed a copy of the Brooklyn *Eagle* of the day previous, containing what purported to be an interview between him and a reporter of that journal. The alleged interview, which was calculated to shock those who admire the Mayor, provoked the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of yesterday, headed "Havemeyer," purporting to be an interview of an *Eagle* reporter with myself, couched in language which I will not attempt to characterize.

I have had no interview with any reporter from your office, and will only say that the whole article outside of the fact that on the 8th inst. I was served with a paper from the office of Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, the whole reported interview is a sheer fabrication from beginning to end.

As the writer of the article has been guided solely by his own low instincts, in utter disregard of the truth, and feeling it to be my duty to protect the gentlemen reporters who visit this office from further contact with a character who disgraces his profession, I must notify you that any reporter or other employe of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who shall attempt to enter this office, will be deemed to have forfeited his claim to any recognition, and will be treated accordingly. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

AN UNKNOWN MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

When the ferry-boat Susquehanna, of the Pavonia Avenue Line, which left the wharf at the foot of Chambers street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, had reached the middle of North River, Thomas Tully, one of the deck hands, noticed a man acting very strangely. Before Tully could interfere to prevent him the man stepped over the forechains and leaped overboard. An alarm was given, the boat was stopped, and search made for the man, but it is supposed that he must have been struck by the paddle-wheel, as he did not rise to the surface. The man appeared to be about fifty years of age, and wore a black sack coat, grey pantaloons, and a black cap. His face was not seen by the deck hands, and no clue to his identity has been obtained.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, Justices Bixby, Kasmire, and Murray presiding, Lewis Miller was sentenced to ten days imprisonment and $10 fine, for over-driving an old horse, and George M. Amend to ten days in the City Prison for beating a cat. Mr. Bergh appeared for the prosecution.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES TO STATEN ISLAND.

The Mercantile Shipping Association Telegraph Company, established in opposition to the Western Union Telegraph Company, have completed the setting of their poles on Staten Island, and are now commencing to put the wires upon them. They expect in a few days to be ready to transmit messages. Their wires will extend across the Kill Von Kull from New-Jersey to a point near Port Richmond, Staten Island, with a branch to the new Bostwick docks at Tompkinsville. The main line will continue to Richmond Village and across the island to the upper and lower quarantine stations; thence to the villages of Rossville and Tottenville, and across the river again to New-Jersey, extending to Perth Amboy and South Amboy, and continuing to Sandy Hook, New-Brunswick, and Philadelphia.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN'S BILLS.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS DENIED BY JUDGE DANIELS, OF THE SUPREME COURT, YESTERDAY.

It will be remembered that, some months since, Ex-Sheriff Brennan had application made on his behalf for a mandamus to compel payment of a bill amounting to $62,000, or thereabouts, for the reporting of convictions during nine months of the year 1872, to the Secretary of State, and for conveyance of prisoners to various places of confinement during the same period. The payment was resisted on the ground that charge was made for nearly double the actual number of prisoners in each case, the facts on which such opposition was made being set forth in an affidavit of Auditor Earle, as follows:

Abraham L. Earle, Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been charged with the duties of auditing accounts in the department aforesaid since Oct. 11, 1871, and that the bills of the Sheriff of the City and County aforesaid came before him from time to time for his action thereon as such Auditor, and that the first bills which so came before him were three bills or accounts mentioned in the affidavit of said Brennan, sworn to on the 28th day of November, 1873; that while said bills or accounts were in his hands as such Auditor his attention was arrested by observing in the bills of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction an item for repairs to wagons used in the transportation of prisoners, for which service the Sheriff had made large charges in his bills, and deponent accordingly, in the discharge of what he conceived to be his official duty, was led to make, and to cause to be made, inquiries and investigations in relation to various charges in said bills of said Sheriff, and in the course thereof discovered facts which, as he is advised and believes, make it his duty not to audit or allow the vouchers for the claims of said Brennan embraced in the three bills or accounts above referred to. And deponent further says that when the said three bills or accounts came before him as aforesaid, there were no other proofs or vouchers connected therewith, except the bills or accounts themselves, and the affidavits of the said Brennan appended thereto, and the resolution of the Board of Supervisors auditing and allowing the same, and that deponent has made inquiries of J. W. McGowan, Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and has been informed by him and verily believes that the said bills or accounts, with the affidavits last aforesaid, were, prior to the audit last aforesaid, presented to said board for allowance and audit without any other proofs or vouchers of or relating to the claim embraced in said bills, and that no such other proofs or vouchers are now, or ever have been, in the possession of said board, or in the custody of said clerk, and therefore deponent believes the fact to be that said bills or accounts were audited and allowed upon no other evidence than the affidavits aforesaid of said Brennan appended thereto and hereto annexed. The affidavit then proceeds to state further that Brennan charged $11,987 for reporting 23,974 convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions and Special Sessions in this City to the Secretary of State at the rate of fifty cents each, whereas, from information derived from the office of the Secretary of State, the whole number of convictions did not exceed 20,201; that he has charged for reporting convictions in Police Courts to the number 23,980, at the rate of twelve and a half cents each, amounting to $3,747 51, while during the nine months for which such charges were made no reports were made of convictions in Police Courts, except so far as such reports were embraced under his reports of convictions in Courts of Special Sessions before mentioned, which convictions during the nine months claimed for were but 1,874; that he (deponent) believes the whole number of criminal convictions during the nine months embraced by Brennan's claim were less than 20,000, instead of nearly 54,000, as claimed by him; that in said bills there is a charge of $31,641 75 for conveying 18,081 convicts to prisons other than the State Prison at the rate of $1 75 each, whereas such prisoners convicted by Police Magistrates or in Police Courts were conveyed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the only prisoners conveyed to Blackwell's Island at the expense of the Sheriff were those convicted in Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, and these during the year 1872 did not exceed 2,109; that, according to information derived from Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, Brennen's bill for the conveyance of prisoners was made up as follows: 362 to the Penitentiary, 121 to the House of Refuge, 1,316 to the Work-house, 71 to the Lunatic Asylum, 24 to Randall's Island, 40 to Hart's Island, 77 to Almshouse, 3,527 to City Prison; that among the last mentioned the only ones conveyed by Brennan were those conveyed to the Penitentiary, all the others having been conveyed to the places named by the Commissioners of Charities; that in making up his bills, Brennan has just ascertained the whole number of sentences in all the courts, placed them all to his credit, and charged conveyance therefor.

Upon the application for a mandamus to compel payment of Brennan's bill, and which application was resisted on the grounds set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Earle as already stated, Judge Daniels has rendered a decision denying the application, in which he says:

"This motion was heard before me about five months since. The relator's papers were to have been immediately sent in for consideration and decision. That never has been done, although, on one occasion, I requested the applicant's counsel to supply them. It probably is not designed that papers shall be submitted for decision, and the motion may as well be denied."

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN KINGS COUNTY.

The following communications have been sent by the State Controller to the Board of Supervisors relative to the State tax to be collected in Kings County for the current fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1874:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1874.

To the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, &c.:

SIR: I inclose a form of statement of the valuation of real and personal estate required to be made by you pursuant to chapter 117 of the laws of 1836, and forwarded to this office previous to the second Monday in December in each year, under penalty of $50. I also inclose a form of return of Incorporated Companies liable to taxation. It is indispensable that this report should be furnished by the time prescribed.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of chapter 312 of the laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your county at the sum of $198,061,350, upon which amount a State tax of $1,435,944 49 must be levied for the current fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1874, as provided in said act and amendments thereto by chapters 335 of the laws of 1874, being seven and one-fourth mills on the dollar for the following purposes, viz.:

	Mills.
For Schools	1¼
For general purposes	1½
For general purposes (deficiency)	69-160
Bounty debt	2
New Capitol	½
Asylums and Reformatories	6-16
Canal Floating Debt	1-10
New-York work on Canals and extra repairs	⅞
Payment of award by Canal Appraisers and Canal Board, and certain certificates of indebtedness	7-32
Total	7¼

Your obedient servant,
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.

P. S.—The non-resident taxes credited to your county for 1873, amount to $37,644 71.

The following document accompanied the foregoing:

To the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

Whereas the Board of Supervisors of Kings County by circular from this office, dated October 3, 1873, were required in pursuance of chapter 643, laws of 1873, to levy upon the taxable property of said county for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874, the sum of $682,984 22, being the amount of the three and a half mills deficiency tax apportioned to said county for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1872; and, whereas, said Board of Supervisors was also required to levy for the same fiscal year, under and in pursuance of chapter 760 of laws of 1873, the further sum of $48,808 90, being one year's interest on $682,984 22, making a total of $730,793 12; and, whereas, only a portion of said amount was included in the Tax Levy of said county for said fiscal year, and paid into the State Treasury, to wit, the sum of $634,801 26. Now, therefore, the said Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of the provisions of law, are hereby required to levy upon the taxable property in said county the sum of $95,991 86, with one year's interest upon said sum, amounting to $6,719 43, making a total of $102,711 29. This sum being in addition to the seven and one-fourth mills tax levied for State purposes mentioned in circular from this office, having even date herewith. Respectfully yours,

NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.

The amount of the State tax this year for Kings County is $1,435,944 79; last year the amount was $1,260,533 95, showing an increase this year of $175,410 74.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following statement gives the number of emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden during the past month, with their nationalities: From Austria, 143; Australia, 2; Africa, 1; Belgium, 44; Bohemia, 285; Canada, 14; China, 2; Denmark, 341; East India, 1; England, 2,737; France, 369; Greece, 1; Hungary, 93; Holland, 106; Ireland, 3,468; Italy, 204; Luxemburg, 56; Mexico, 1; Norway, 144; New-Brunswick, 3; New-Providence, 4; Nova Scotia, 7; Portugal, 1; Russia, 1,823; Switzerland 163; Scotland, 717; Sweden, 465; Spain, 6; Turkey, 7; United States, 357; Wales, 303; West Indies, 2; German Empire, 2,718. Total, 15,784.

STREET SCENES.

THE CATTLE NUISANCE.

WILD STEERS AT LARGE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—SUNDAY SCENES ON THE BOULEVARDS—HOW THE BULLS CHARGE THE CHURCH-GOERS.

The excitement into which the lower part of the City was thrown last Sunday by the stampede of the Texan steers is happily of a rare occurrence so far from the cattle depots. Not so fortunate, however, are the inhabitants of Manhattanville, Carmansville, and Washington Heights. In these localities such scenes as those of Sunday are of almost weekly occurrence, and almost invariably the unwelcome intruders appear on the Sabbath. Droves and isolated steers scour the boulevards, avenues, and streets in the localities, charging through the crowds going to and returning from church, making the Sunday a day of fear and trepidation to the pedestrians. Up to the present time there has been no fatal case reported, but this is to be chiefly attributed to the frequency and regularity of the visits and the consequent caution of the people, and not to any want of malice prepense on the part of the steers. The following account of the escapades of last Sunday are but a repetition of every Sabbath day's performance.

It was the hour for early church, and a large number of people were going down the avenue toward Manhattanville—the sidewalks being partly crowded, and quite a number on the carriage way. Suddenly two steers appeared at the corner of Sixty-ninth street, and, with heads elevated as if reconnoitering the position, paused a moment, broke into a smart trot, which gradually increased to a charging pace, and dashed among the affrighted crowd, scattering them in all directions. It was save himself who can. Neatly-dressed females threw aside their Sabbath decorum, and at a racing pace made for the nearest cover. Shawls, hats, and various articles of female attire were flying about in all directions, their gay colors, no doubt, contributing to distract the attention of the furious animals. The gentlemen forgot their gallantry, and performed some surprising feats of agility. Fortunately the crowd were more frightened than hurt, and gradually emerged from their hiding places, picked up the various articles dropped in their flight, and proceeded on their way in momentary fear of being taken in rear or flank by the enemy. The animals meantime had taken refuge in the woods, and ultimately were seen in the marshes near Manhattanville. The same morning another Texan bullock came charging up the Boulevard, which was at that particular point nearly deserted, the only persons in the neighborhood being a small child of Mr. John McMullen and a quarryman. The child was amusing itself with a small wagon in the centre of the road, and had its back to the steer; the laborer was on the sidewalk. Suddenly the animal caught sight of the child, and lowered its head to charge, at the same time increasing its speed. It was already within a few feet of the unconscious little one, when the laborer, who fortunately had a large stone-hammer with him, sprang to the side of the infuriated beast, and, dealing it a powerful blow on the top of its head, fractured the skull, and brought the animal stunned and bleeding to the ground. In the excitement which followed this narrow escape the name of the brave fellow could not be ascertained. Still another of the herd—which numbered thirty in all—dashed up the Hudson River Railroad track, and, making a detour to the right, galloped through Audubon Park and the grounds of Mr. Van Voorhis, destroying everything in its path. Mr. Johnson's gate offered some slight impediment to his passage, but with one dash he carried away the gate, the framework hanging from his neck for some time. Walking leisurely along the avenue, looking to the right and left, his head and tail erect, evidently meaning mischief, the escaped steer espied a gentlemen and his son, standing at a garden gate. The animal paused, and was about to rush at them, when his attention was attracted by Mr. Cormack and a companion, who were approaching. Giving a preparatory wave of his tail, he "went for" the two gentlemen at a fearful pace. So sudden had been the charge, and so rapid the disappearance of the two gentlemen, that the eye failed to trace their flight or discover their place of refuge. Down the avenue went the bull, now pursued by a crowd, some of them armed with rifles. After two ineffectual attempts, shots were placed in his body. Still he went on seemingly unharmed, and, like the first two steers, found refuge in the marshes. The tide, however, was rising, and the last arrival, with some of the other "raiders," had to seek new cover. Then followed the same charge along the avenue, the same wild flight and terror, the animal previously wounded receiving two more balls from the rifles of the pursuers. Heading for the river, the bull sprang into a rowboat moored at the foot of a pier, smashed the boat, and took to the water. Having reached about half way across the river, he turned and swam to the east shore, on reaching which he was quickly lassoed by one of the drovers, who was present. Another bull, a splendid animal, swam the Hudson, followed by some drovers in a boat, to the Jersey shore. After tracking the animal for some distance on shore, they discovered him at the foot of a tree tearing up the ground with his hoofs, and butting his head against the trunk, evidently endeavoring to fell the tree. On being secured by the lasso, a pale and trembling citizen of the sister State crept down from the branches, where he had taken refuge, as a last resort, from the horns of the wild Texan. It was not until Monday evening, and then only with the aid of the entire Police force, and the *posse comitatus* of the district, that the whole of the herd was captured.

The cattle trains by the Hudson River Railway at the Manhattanville station, at about midnight on Saturday, sometimes aggregate as many as 100 car-loads, each car containing sixteen animals. Maddened with hunger and thirst, and beaten by their brutal drivers or "pushers," as they are called, they are driven into the insecure pens. These drivers are very careless in keeping watch over their charge; in fact, in many instances no watch at all is kept. Added to this, the fence around the inclosure is composed of decayed boards, and offers but a very feeble barrier to the escape of the animals. It is thus that so many of them burst through the feeble structure, and others break loose from the herd when on its way to the Bull's Head at One Hundredth street and Third avenue.

Frequent demands have been made on the authorities for some protection from these dangerous visitants, but hitherto without effect. It is said, however, that the river front between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth streets to the bulkhead line is being reclaimed by Commodore Vanderbilt, and, in addition to the large grain elevator proposed to be erected there, a substantial inclosure and pens will be erected for the accommodation of cattle; also proper precautions adopted to prevent their escaping. The majority of the residents in the afflicted locality look for redress to the proper municipal authority, the Board of Health.

EXCISE MATTERS.

Encouraged by late legal opinions in its favor, the Excise Board is now resolved to vigorously press its claim on the liquor dealers. During the past week the names of a large number of delinquents were forwarded to the Police Department, and two additional test suits have been commenced by the Corporation Counsel to recover the poor rate fine. The defendants in these cases are F. H. Schweer, No. 79 Cedar street, and W. F. Pontiere, No. 2 Benson street. The Liquor Dealers' Association is just now said to be divided as to which candidate they intend to support for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge Miller, the Democratic nominee for that office, is unfortunate enough to be very unpopular, because of his decision against them last Winter in the matter of selling without a license. In that decision Judge Miller declared that all dealers in spirituous liquors, selling without licenses, were liable to both fine and imprisonment, while his opponent in the campaign, Judge Johnson, the Republican candidate, held that although they were liable to both, only one or the other could be imposed upon them for the offense.

In the matter of applications for licenses, business has been exceedingly dull during the past four or five months. In no week during that period has the number of applications averaged over twenty, and those for the most part emanated from parties desiring to open small lager-beer saloons. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board during the week ending yesterday: Tuesday, Oct. 6, one application, $30; Wednesday, five applications, $320; Thursday, one application, $100; Friday, three applications, $190; Saturday, three applications, $310; total number of applications, 13; total amount received, $950. These figures, when added to those previously reported, make the total number of applications made from May 1 to date, 2,078, and the total amount received with the same $147,162 88.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR BEDLE.

Robert Humphrey, of Jersey City, committed to jail by Justice Aldridge on complaint of his wife, who charged that he had abandoned and refused to support her, was yesterday discharged by Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the ground that, except for assault, a wife is not a competent witness against her husband.

THE WALLABOUT DRAW-BRIDGE.

Yesterday, Judge Donohue, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the application of Lester W. Beasley, granted a temporary injunction restraining, until further orders of the court, the Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, from keeping closed, either by day or night, while vessels require to pass, the drawbridge built on the line of the street and over the Wallabout Canal in Brooklyn.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OUR VILLAGE.

Along the old accustomed paths with musing steps we go,
The green trees arch above our heads, and every branch we know;
The meadow has its tale for us, the lane its storied hour,
Companions in each hedge we hail, a friend in every flower.

The head-stones by the grassy graves bear old familiar names,
Each, as we glance them idly o'er, its flash of memory claims,
There, a sweet touch of pathos wakes, here loving laughter tells,
On some quaint long-recorded trait, the roused remembrance dwells.

The little child that gazes up, with wide blue wistful eyes,
Unconscious of what charm for us in their soft lustre lies,
Will answer with her mother's smile, or in her father's voice,
And in the accent of whose ring our hearts can still rejoice.

The cottage doors are shut that ne'er closed to our steps of yore,
Beside the evening hearth they talk of us and ours no more.
Oh, sad, and strange, and hard it seems, there are so few to greet,
As slow and silently we trace the winding village street.

Yet, half forgotten as we stand, amid the haunts of youth,
The golden past asserts for us its strength of love and truth.
Though other pathways woo us now, and other boons may bless,
The home that childhood's halo crowned claims separate tenderness.

—*All the Year Round.*

A DREAM STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

I.

Monsieur Furet stands suddenly upright, and plants his spade firmly into the dry brown mold.

The church clock has just struck twelve, its quaint, picturesque spire so overlooks his garden that he has only to raise his eyes to see how time is going. For though Monsieur Furet bears all the marks of a well-to-do man about him, he is his own gardener.

He has the look of a rich, matter-of-fact, common-sense citizen; but you need only glance at his garden to be sure that Monsieur Furet, *ex-avocat*, present *propriétaire* of one of the most charming little estates in the neighborhood of Villequier, is also a man of taste.

The centre bed of his garden is planted with small pyramidal pear-trees, their graceful branches laden with young fruit, and round about there is a perfect dazzle of scarlet geraniums and an edging of silvery leaves with white blossoms; the broad border which runs under the old gray wall, overlooked by the church spire, is gay with China roses and bunches of rosy sweet peas and blue larkspur and orange coreopsis, and the wall itself is almost covered with the purple blossoms of virgin's bower, over which the graceful leaves hang as if they were trying to get off the wall and fall on the earth below.

Monsieur Furet has been loosening the earth round the roots of his roses, and he stands with his back to the centre plot and also to a border parallel to the one at which he works; but there are no flowers here except those on the althæa bushes, which show out rosily among a well-grouped array of evergreens.

On his right is the pride of Monsieur Furet's heart, his *rocher;* to English taste a cockneyfied heap of stones, piled together as nature would hardly pile them, and surmounted by a growth of lady-fern, with smaller varieties and some rock plants nestling in the crevices; on his left is his house, a plain, dull, square stone building, green with age and damp.

Monsieur Furet's house is pleasantly placed, but it is at the bottom of the steep hill, on which both the *château* and the mill stand; a green ditch runs behind the shrubberied wall, and in the field behind the tall sycamores which overshadow the rockery is a deep and stagnant pool.

Looking at the dismal moss-grown house, and then going into the field and seeing the pool half filled with branches fallen from the trees above, over which water weeds are clinging in shroud-like fashion, you begin to dream of secret murder committed some time and hidden in the silent pool, and of pale ghosts who walk the lonely house; but your ghostly thoughts fly at the plump, round figure that has just advanced to the back door, and stands there filling up the entrance, with a broad, stumpy, brown hand planted on each hip. Only her red face, her hands, and her snowy cap, with its strings pinned across each other over her forehead, relieve her from the dark passage behind; for both gown and apron are black, or rather of that greenish hue which indicates thrift and also cleanliness in the wearer. Yes, Marguerite's black gown has been washed many a time, and looks none the fresher for it as to color.

Her fat double chin waggles as she watches Monsieur Furet.

"But what then has he—to leave off work half an hour too soon? Aha! Maitre Joseph! there is something going on thou art keeping from Margot!"

Monsieur Furet turns and comes toward her. He is a tall, erect man, who would be good-looking, spite of his wrinkles, if his face were not so stern. It might be carved in wood or stone, it is so hard and expressionless, except for the wrinkles on his forehead and round his mouth; there is an absence of flesh, the smooth yellow skin seems strained on the small bones. Also you must be a very keen observer indeed if you can note any intelligible change in those dull gray eyes which gaze at you so steadily; they are in color like steel over which one has breathed. Perhaps they were bright once, when Monsieur Furet was young and poor and active in the race of life.

Margot never questions her master, but she feels very inquisitive to-day. There has been a restlessness about Monsieur Furet, and Margot wonders—more with a half contempt at her own credulity than in combat with any real belief—whether Jacques Mouton was in earnest when he teazed her on Sunday after vespers.

"But Jacques is an ill-natured old cripple," she says; "folks who have lost something themselves are willing enough to put the fear of losing something into their neighbors' noddles. My master is the cleverest man for miles round; it is not likely he will turn fool at sixty, just for the fine eyes of a chit like Eugénie Rousset. Bah, bah, bah! Jacques is one ape, and I am another to listen to his nonsense."

"Marguerite!" Monsieur Furet has that voice which seems peculiar to Frenchmen; a voice with a certain greasy readiness in it, as if the speaker kept his words in his mouth, and tumbled them out one over another in his eagerness to utter them.

"Marguerite, I will have my bread and radishes at once. I have to make a visit of ceremony."

"*A la bonne heure!*" The housekeeper's curiosity is at fever heat, but she keeps down any outward show of it. "Monsieur will then want his holiday suit and his new boots?"

Monsieur Furet's dull eyes close at each corner, as if he were enjoying a joke and meant to keep it to himself.

"My friend," he says, quietly, "I asked but for radishes and bread, and those I want at once."

He pushes by the *ménagère* into the long, dark passage, and Marguerite can only vent her feelings by shrugging her shoulders and by an expressive grimace lavished freely on the scarlet geranium bed.

II.

[illegible]

mere ordinary windmill, with picturesque sails signing the four winds with the cross as they put them in motion. Neither is it a watermill, with treacherous, smooth green pool and tiny cascades foaming off the mossy, grotesque old wheels. The mill of Villequier looks like a substantial brick house, standing in green orchards, near the top of the lofty *côte*. There is nothing outside to give token of the occupation carried on within, except in the huge pile of empty sacks under an open shed some little way down the slope. There is a cider-press in this shed, and a sunny-faced country lad in a blouse is sweeping the trough of this with a broom. There are brown and white cows grazing peacefully under the apple-trees, scenting the air with their fragrant breath, and on the narrow upward path to the mill cocks and hens strut as if they were on parade and wished to be looked at. The path itself is only marked out in the grass by cart ruts, and the ascent is somewhat steep. Monsieur Furet stops to breathe when he reaches the open shed, and looks about him with complacency.

"If Rousset does not fritter away his money in machinery, Mademoiselle Eugénie will have a good portion, besides her charming face and figure." And a smile wrinkles round his mouth—a smile that does not suit with so old a face, or rather a smile which is incongruous because it has in it the mingling of age and youth.

"Is Madame at home?" he says to the boy with the sunny face.

"*Mais oui*, Monsieur." The boy pulls off his black cap with much show of respect; to himself he says, as Monsieur Furet passes on,

"As if every one does not know that the mistress is always at home. *Allez!* She could not be spared."

The cocks and hens are scared by Monsieur's stick, which he strikes against the ground at every step, and they set up a crowing and cackling duet. A huge dog, chained out of sight behind the faggot-stack, barks furiously, and the miller's wife comes to the top of the flight of stone steps that lead up to the house.

Madame Rousset was, perhaps, pretty twenty years ago. Now, her round, peach-colored cheeks show a brick-dust red through their floury coating, and her blue eyes are dimmed by the floury condition of her long, light eyelashes. She is a little soft bundle of a woman, with a mouth only made to say Yes.

"*Mon Dieu!* it is then Monsieur Furet who does me the honor to climb the hill to pay me a visit!" Then in a shrill cry, "Marie! Eugénie!" Madame Rousset has the customary briskness of a small woman, spite of her soft looks, and she turns round to see if her call is heard. A freckled, sandy-haired girl, with a close linen cap and a wide, grinning mouth, comes out of a low, green door on the right of the steps.

"*Tenez*, Madame." Marie is wiping her hands on her apron while she speaks. "Ma'm'selle Eugenie has not yet come back from Bolbec;" and then having dried her hands, she plants them on her hips and stands with arms akimbo, gazing at her mistress as if this piece of forgetfulness were something unusual.

Madame Rousset claps her fat pink palm on her forehead.

"It is true. *Tiens*, Jeanneton, but thou art of a foolishness! and when the dear child has even said she should not come back till three o'clock—my memory is like the flour. *Eh bien*, Marie." She looks sharply at the gaping gowk, who is as much like a scarecrow as a girl. "Set two chairs out here and dust them; dust them twice, hearest thou? so that no flour may stick to the tails of Monsieur's coat."

By this time Monsieur is within hearing, and it is inconceivable that Marie should set up that shout of laughter at her mistress's words. Madame has become as red as a cider-apple by the time the *ex-avocat* greets her.

"Be welcome, Monsieur, I beg of you." She smiles with hearty courtesy. "But it is desolating that neither Monsieur Rousset nor my daughter should be at home."

Monsieur Furet stands, hat in hand, waiting for his excitable hostess to seat herself; but she does not understand his hesitation. Instead, she spins round like a cockchafer.

"Ah, but then it is possible that Monsieur has made the ascent to see the *mécanique?* But it is wonderful—the *mécanique*."

She darts up the stone steps again into the house.

Monsieur Furet is perplexed, but he is glad to be able to wipe his forehead with the huge yellow handkerchief he keeps in his hat. He has hardly finished when Madame comes back with a key. She speaks eagerly from the top of the steps:

"*Tenez*, Monsieur. I can now show you all, from the *mécanique*, which is subterraneous, to the rooms above. Ah, but it is wonderful! Does Monsieur know why the flour of the mill of Villequier has a so great reputation? It is because, Monsieur, it grinds seven times. I can show to Monsieur flour of seven different degrees. The first, well understood, is brown, and the last—ah, *mon Dieu!* it is only fit for the angels. *Tenez*, monsieur, here is a sack ready to go up to the *château*."

She comes quickly down the steps, her well-floured face so far in advance of her body that it is wonderful she does not topple over, runs to the foremost of a row of sacks beyond the low green door, unties it, and comes back with a handful of exquisitely white flour.

She lifts her handful to the nose of Monsieur Furet before he sees her intention, and in an instant the subtle powder spreads, and his face is as white as that of Madame Rousset.

Hat, face, spotless coat and waistcoat, all receive more or less, and Monsieur's countenance is rueful to behold.

"Ah, *mon Dieu!* how giddy I am! Ah, Monsieur, I am in despair! But wait an instant; I know a method."

She claps both hands together to free them of flour, thereby enveloping her visitor in a fresh white cloud, runs up the steps, and is again beside him with a huge brush before he has time to get out a word.

"Ah Madame, I thank you a thousand times, but it is enough. I will not give you this trouble."

"*C'est ça, c'est ça.*" This in accompaniment to the vigorous brushings, under which Monsieur Furet's shoulders shrink not a little. "Monsieur is quite another thing now." Monsieur bows, but for some moments her tongue goes on click-clack, keeping time with the brush; she gives him no chance of getting a word in. And now she seats herself, brush in hand, with a long gasp of fatigue. Her visitor gladly follows her example. "It is possible that Monsieur will not care to mount to see the *mécanique* up above, as I have had the *maladresse* so to incommode him, and there is no denying that the stair-ladder is floury. Still, if Monsieur has the slightest desire to go up—the view from the top is wonderful all the way—all the way to *Le Trait*."

She makes a movement to rise from her chair, but at this, his first opportunity, Monsieur lays his hand on her arm and clears his throat.

"Madame," he bows profoundly, "do not disturb yourself, I beg. My business is with you absolutely, and not with the mill. I have no sister, Madame, no female relative; so it is necessary that I speak for myself. Madame," he bows again, "I ask your permission to pay my court to your daughter, Mademoiselle Eugénie Rousset."

Madame Rousset's eyelids have winked so rapidly during this precisely-spoken proposal that she has shaken some of the flour from her light eyelashes into her eyes. This sets them smarting, and she rubs them with her pink knuckles.

This demonstration puzzles the suitor. He has risen and removed his hat, and now he stands with it in his hand, half sheepish, half angered.

Madame Rousset looks at him and she smiles.

"*Hé!* but Monsieur must pardon the flour, for it is in my eyes at this moment. Monsieur must not think I am insensible to the great honor he wishes to confer on our daughter, only"—she puts her head on one side and screws up the suffering eyes—"I ask myself if Monsieur knows how young our Eugénie is. She is but seventeen, Monsieur."

"Madame," Monsieur says coldly, "if you object I withdraw my pretensions. I am willing to make your daughter the richest woman in Villequier, and to join my interests with those of Monsieur Rousset in his building schemes. I make no objection to your daughter's youth, and your husband, who is a sensible man, will make none either. I am not young, but I am hale and hearty, and I have never had a day's illness."

Monsieur Furet puts on his hat and looks sternly at the little bundle of a woman; his profession has taught him how to deal with Madame Rousset.

"But, indeed, Monsieur, a thousand pardons, but Monsieur does not understand. I could not intend to make any reflection on the suitability of Monsieur as a husband for my little girl; it is only that Eugénie is so young and so much of a child that she is hardly suited to be a companion for Monsieur, and"——

Monsieur seats himself again and waves his hand with dignity.

"I am the best judge on this point, Madame. Then I may suppose that you are willing for this alliance, and that I am at liberty to make the business arrangements with your respectable husband? I believe," he smiles, "it is the mamma who really decides these questions."

A look of doubt comes into Madame's eyes, but they are still full of flour, so their expression is not noticeable, so they blink every instant and are swimming with water, but Madame Rousset is desirous to maintain her prerogative in the eyes of her daughter's suitor.

"Yes, yes; Monsieur is quite right," she says quickly, "the mamma decides."

Then Monsieur Furet offers his thanks, settles next day for a formal presentation to his future wife, and after a little more talk takes his leave and departs.

III.

Two hours pass by, and then comes the grategrate of cart-wheels on the stony road.

"*Sainte Vierge!*" The miller's wife runs to an upper window which commands a view of the road. "Is this the father or Eugénie, and how am I to tell them what I have promised? It is possible they may not consent, and then what shall I do?"

She comes down to meet her husband with a very scared face.

The miller is a broad-cheeked jolly Norman, with a half-shut corner to each of his blue eyes. He looks genial and good-tempered, but he also looks capable of making an excellent bargain. His face is more serious than usual as he comes up the steps, and his wife sees this and feels yet more nervous.

He does not come into the house; he stands lounging against the door-post. There is discontent on his face.

His wife looks at him anxiously. She waits till he has lit his pipe. "What is it then, Jacques?"

"Ah, what is it, Jeanneton? It is always the same want. I have seen to-day at Bolbec an improvement on our *mécanique*. Monsieur Le Baron De Derville has just procured it from England. Ah! but it is an improvement that I must have at any price. In a year's time I would count my sacks by sixties where I now count twenties, if I could find the money to obtain it for the mill."

Madame Rousset could not have said why she had felt anxious that Monsieur Furet's suit should find favor with her husband. Certainly it would be pleasant to hear her daughter called "the richest woman in Villequier," but this is only a new and temporary idea; for she worships Eugénie, and shrinks from the thought of losing her. Why, then, does her weak nature leap up in joy at hearing her husband's words?

"It could not have come at a better time," she thinks, with prodigious relief. "Monsieur Furet will lend him the money, no doubt, if Jacques consents to the marriage."

"I have had a visitor," she says shyly.

Jacques feels aggrieved. He is accustomed to sympathy from the foolish little woman. He gives a twist with his shoulders, turns away sulkily, and goes on smoking.

"Yes indeed, a suitor for our Eugénie, who wishes to see thee on business, and to join his interests with thine. What dost thou think of Monsieur Furet?"

Jacques takes his pipe out of his mouth and looks at his wife to see if her wits are straying.

"Yes, Monsieur Furet;" Madame Rousset bridles and smooths down her apron with both hands; "and he proposes to make our Eugénie the richest woman in Villequier, if she will be his wife." She gives a quick glance in her husband's face and sees a shrinking there. "I said Eugénie is too young, but Monsieur Furet said she was old enough; he bade me ask thee when he could talk to thee about business."

"The agent who brought the machinery goes back to England next week," says Rousset to himself; the struggle of dislike that came at the thought of his lovely little daughter and Monsieur Furet yields as he pictures to himself the results to his mill.

"Aha!" he says, aloud, "the miller of Caudebec will learn to laugh the other side of his mouth when he sees my sacks everywhere. Why, I shall be king of the country-side!"

"*Eh bien*, Jacques, *mon homme*, when?"

Jacques turns and slaps her gayly on the shoulder:

"When, my girl? Why, there's no time like the present. I'm going to see Monsieur Furet now."

He turns away to go down the steps and stops suddenly.

At the foot of the steps is a young girl, blue-eyed and fair-haired like her parents, but with the liquid softness in her eyes and the exquisite bloom on her skin of sweet seventeen. Eugénie is much taller than her mother, and has a well-shaped, well-rounded figure; she wears a sprigged cambric gown, a black jacket, and a white muslin full-bordered cap tied under her chin.

"Thou art home first, my father," she says merrily. "Well, I was so tired of Madame Giraud's cart, that I slipped out and came across the fields. Pierrot will bring my marketing. Why," she goes off into a ringing laugh, "mother, what hast thou done to our father? He looks as if he saw a ghost!"

Madame Rousset slips past her husband, comes down the steps, and kisses Eugénie on both cheeks and then on her forehead, to give Jacques time to recover himself.

He stands with his mouth still open; but by the time his wife has ended her kisses he stuffs both hands, pipe and all, under his blouse into the pockets of his trousers, and clears his throat.

"*Allons*, Jeanneton," he says, "I am going into the kitchen, and thou canst bring Eugénie there. The child must not be kept in the dark."

It is an effort to say this, for the new machinery draws him like a magnet; but spite of his love of money-making, Jacques Rousset loves his little girl better than any other part of his life.

He seats himself in a broad-backed easy-chair, and beckons to Eugénie as soon as she appears.

"*Tiens, la petite.*" He winks at her pleasantly with his sly eyes. "What dost thou say to a husband? *tiens!*"—and he goes off into a suppressed laugh.

But Madame Rousset's sense of fitness is outraged.

"*Tais-toi donc, maladroit!*" She frowns her dusty eyebrows at the miller, and sidles up to Eugénie.

"Ah, but it is no wonder the dear child blushes and looks frightened—just a husband. *Mon Dieu!* He might be any *vaurien*. Look up, then, my lily, and listen: Thy father should have said that a gentleman, a distinguished gentleman"—here Eugénie raises her drooping head and looks interested—"the best *parti* in Villequier"—madame smoothes down her apron and simpers, "so admires our Eugénie that he will not be happy till she consents to become the richest woman in the neighborhood."

Eugénie's face clouds.

"The richest?" she thinks. "Ah, it is only the old who are rich." Aloud, she says saucily, "My mother is telling fairy tales. Who is this wonderful suitor?"

Jacques opens his mouth, but his wife claps her hand over it.

"It is the owner of the beautiful garden, Monsieur Furet. Aha, my Eugénie! thou wilt always wear silk and eat white bread, and drink wine instead of cider. *Mon Dieu!* what good fortune!"

She runs on as fast as she can, for her daughter's pale face frightens her.

Eugénie turns her back on her mother and puts her hand on the miller's shoulder.

"My father," she says, simply, "Monsieur Furet is an old man, and—I do not want to marry."

"Go away, Jeanneton," says the miller, angrily, and in his heart he mutters, "it is that chattering fool who has done the mischief."

Madame retreats in frightened silence, and then Jacques Rousset puts his arm round his daughter's waist.

"My little one"—there is a wonderful tenderness in the rough man's voice, a tenderness which no one but Eugénie knows of—"Monsieur Furet is of middle age—but he is a hale, strong man, and he is kind and good also. See how near his house is to our mill; it will hardly be like leaving home. He can do more for thee, my beloved, than thy father can."

Eugénie has been looking earnestly at the miller, and she sees that he avoids her direct glance. She is simple and sweet, but she has inherited some of her father's shrewdness; besides, she is Norman born, and she recalls the scared look with which he greeted her.

"Father, is it only because thou wishest to see me well married? There is another reason, is it not so?"

Jacques Rousset is keen and skillful at a bargain, but he is very inferior to his wife in the art of equivocation. A flush mounts to his forehead, and he looks troubled.

"Tell me everything, I ought to know everything," Eugénie says, coaxingly; and she kisses each of the broad cheeks.

"Well, my little one, I do not want to force thy inclination, but it seems to me that thou dost not care for any of our bachelors, even for Sylvestre or Victor"—Eugénie shakes her head, a little curve of disdain on her pretty lip—"and Monsieur Furet is excellent in every way—and—and—well, my child, thou hast guessed it," for Eugenie is smiling slyly into his eyes, "some of Furet's spare cash would enable me to buy the new *mécanique*, and that would make my fortune."

"Would it make thee happier?" she laughs mischievously. She is too full of youth and brightness to realize that she is jesting about her life's destiny.

"But yes, Eugénie." Jacques stands erect, holding his head rather higher than usual. "The man at the top of the ladder and the man at the bottom are equally content; but the man who has got half way looks down and sees what he has done, and looks up and sees what is yet to do; there is no happiness until he reaches the top, and I am half-way up my ladder, my little girl."

But still Jacques feels in a false position, and makes no attempt to caress his daughter.

Eugénie stands thinking.

"It is all new and sudden, my father," she says. "I cannot say at once that I will marry Monsieur Furet. I cannot even say," she goes on quickly, for an eager hope shoots into her father's eyes, "that I will ever marry him; but I will try and think of it; and thou knowest, my father, I would do very much to please thee."

The sweet blue eyes are so tender as she says these words that Jacques turns away suddenly, and draws the sleeve of his blouse across his eyes.

IV.

It is Sunday. Madame Rousset and Eugénie have been already once down and up the steep green hill when they went to mass this morning; and now they are going to vespers, and after that to pay a visit to Monsieur Furet's garden.

Eugénie has often looked with longing eyes over the low stone wall at the lovely flowers, and she consented readily to accept the invitation which her father brought back from Monsieur Furet.

Jacques Rousset stands and watches mother and daughter as they walk side by side down the slope.

"What a bundle the old woman grows! Will my trim, sprightly little girl ever grow like that? Well, the wheel goes round with us as with the machines. Ah! the machines—*dame!* but I did not think old Furet would have been so wide-awake. He is not so much in love as our Jeanneton thinks he is."

He ends with a growl. Yesterday, when he saw Monsieur Furet, he suggested as delicately as possible that his daughter was not anxious to marry, but that he, Jacques Rousset, was exceedingly rejoiced at the prospect of such a son-in-law. Monsieur bowed his thanks in reply, and then Monsieur Rousset changed the subject of conversation, and ended by introducing, as he thought, in an altogether casual way, the new machinery he had seen at Bolbec, and the immense advantages that would accrue to him as a miller if he could afford to purchase the like.

"The old fox!" Jacques stuffs his hands into his pockets and stamps. It was too exasperating to see him rub his smooth old hands together and say, "I wish you all success, Monsieur. Then I am to understand that although you cannot promise me your daughter, you permit me to try to win her favor?" He shrugs his shoulders impatiently, and paces down the slope as far as the shed. It is deserted to-day, and he seats himself on the rough wooden bench on which they chop fagots.

"Bah! bah! bah! After all, the old fellow has tact and sense, and I can manage anything but a fool. No one can do that. It shows he knows something about women, that he should ask to introduce Eugénie to his house and garden when he introduced himself to her. He will make an easy-going, doating husband, no fear. The only thing I should like out of the arrangement is that square-faced, black-eyed *ménagère*. I believe she had been listening at the door."

He comes out of the shed and looks down the hill. The women are out of sight.

He would have been still more troubled if he had seen the dark eyes peering out of a little slit of a window of Monsieur Furet's house when the congregation straggles out of church.

Monsieur Furet has been to vespers, and he stands in the porch waiting for his visitors. He only makes Eugénie a profound bow, but he tucks Madame Rousset's hand under his arm, and leads her in triumph to his house. The entrance is plain and dull. A narrow path leads from the little gate, between two closely-clipped hedges. As Marguerite does not appear, Monsieur takes a key out of his pocket and opens the door.

The long, dark, flagged passage entrance looks cold and cheerless. Eugénie steps down into it and she shivers; it feels damp; and as Monsieur Furet closes the door behind her the house seems like a prison.

Monsieur is surprised at the absence of his housekeeper; but he keeps a smiling countenance, and throws open the door of his study. Eugénie has heard about the *avocat's* treasures, and she follows her mother into the quaint little room with a pretty flushed eagerness. It is quite a little museum; there is tapestry on the walls, and each of the chairs is an antique curiosity.

Monsieur Furet speaks for the first time to Eugénie.

"I have not the happiness of being acquainted with the tastes of Mademoiselle, so I hardly know what to show her. If Mademoiselle affects real antiquities—and these, I confess, for me have the greatest charm—I have there"—he points to a row of shelves opposite the fireplace—"Roman amphoræ and Phœnician tiles, discovered at Lillebonne; those are Celtic remains from Evreux, and that"—he pointed to a bit of stone—"was brought from Ireland. But"—he gets so eager that his eyes brighten visibly—"it is possible that Mademoiselle prefers these?"

Eugénie has looked with much disappointment at the rows of gray and red pots and tiles and broken bits he has indicated, only enlivened here and there by a small dark porphyry figure, or one in lapis lazuli. She sees much more to admire on the table full of old blue and white faience he now shows her.

"But, Monsieur," she says timidly, "why do you prize this more than the lovely porcelain in the shops at Rouen?"

"*Ma foi*, Mademoiselle! but that is of our day; it has no speciality. It is the age and the rarity which make this valuable."

"I could never like old things so well as new ones," said Eugénie saucily, as she turns away, perfectly unconscious of Monsieur Furet's confusion.

"Do not mind her," whispers Madame Rousset; "she is young and giddy. Take us to your garden; my child has a passion for flowers."

Monsieur bows, and leads the way into the garden.

Here it is so bright and full of sunshine, and the flowers are so full of lovely life and color, that Eugénie feels at her ease again, and she smiles and looks happy.

Monsieur Furet gathers her a bunch of China roses, and she thanks him gratefully. He feels younger already in the light of those sweet, soft glances, and his first embarrassment passes away. He talks to Eugénie about the flowers, and banters her so playfully about her mistakes—for she is very ignorant respecting them—that the girl forgets the dismal, tomb-like house and the lonely study, full of "old things," and thinks how charming it would be to have this garden for her own. Eugénie has a reverence for learning. Her father's only fault, in her eyes, is that he never looks at a book or a newspaper; and as she listens to Monsieur Furet's gentle talk—now of the special properties of a plant, now of the singular circumstance which led to its discovery, now narrating some old Norman legend—time goes by, and still Eugénie paces up and down the garden beside her host, and listens with interest to his talk. She has not only to listen. He sets himself to draw her out, and grows fascinated by her fresh simplicity. She has quite lost her shyness. Her mother got tired some time ago, and sat down on a huge green Chinese seat, just outside the kitchen window. Monsieur has forgotten everything but Eugénie, or he would surely summon Margot to entertain Madame Rousset; he would wonder, too, what has become of the *ménagère*, generally all too forward in the presence of visitors. But he is in love, with all the fond foolishness of love at fifty-five; he cannot lose a glance of those sweet blue eyes, a curve of those red smiling lips, and his homage is so earnest, yet so gentle and respectful, that it fascinates Eugénie. It is wonderful, she thinks, that a gentleman and a scholar like Monsieur Furet should take so much kind trouble to amuse her.

Monsieur Furet pauses in front of the *rocher* and the grove of sycamores.

"I have a *potager* behind," he says, "and beyond that are two fields, so that I have room for a cow and a pony. Will you like to see my cow?"

"If you please, Monsieur." And then Eugénie feels a pang of conscience. "But my mother will be tired," she says; "we have left her so long alone."

Monsieur Furet is in fresh delight. Here is a new proof of Eugénie's goodness, and the "we" pleases him.

"Wait a moment," he says; "I will, with Mademoiselle's permission, call my housekeeper, Margot, so that Madame Rousset may be no longer alone, and I will return and conduct Mademoiselle to my cow."

He bows and leaves her.

"I shall not wait," says Eugénie. "I think exploring a strange place alone is great fun. I am only afraid of a dog, and Monsieur would have told me if there had been a dog."

She goes quickly through the trees; they are planted so closely that the path is damp and moss-grown. The kitchen garden is on the right, but this does not interest her. She passes on through a swing-gate which ends the path, and finds herself suddenly in the field beside the stagnant pool. The trees throw long branches across the water, and choke it with fallen leaves: here and there a gnarled, twisted, writhing limb has fallen in, and over all the scum and the water-weeds cling close in foul embrace.

Something in the dull, choked water makes Eugénie pause; then she shudders and turns back to the swing gate.

A woman is opening it, and as she advances quickly toward her Eugénie recognizes the housekeeper. She has never spoken to Marguerite, but she knows her by sight; she has often seen the broad, red face in the doorway of Monsieur Furet. The housekeeper is as pale now as [illegible] her to be. She nods familiarly to Eugénie, and looks at her till the girl's eyes drop beneath the fixed gaze.

"*Bon jour*, Mademoiselle." Marguerite's face relaxes into a sudden smile. She has changed her tactics. Something in the girl's face tells her that insolence is not a safe weapon.

"*Tiens!* but why then has Mademoiselle left the pretty flowers, to look at this dark pond?" Marguerite gives a little shiver of fear and turns away.

Eugénie looks again at the water, and again the same weird horror chills her.

"Why, then," she speaks aloud, but as much to herself as to the housekeeper, "does Monsieur Furet keep this black, unwholesome water so near his house? It would be better filled up."

For an instant Margot's eyes are fiendish. "She is mistress already, is she?" she says to herself.

"It cannot be filled up, mademoiselle; it has been tried, but the water wells out again; it is like the stain of blood on a floor; ah! *mon Dieu!*" she crosses herself; "as I said to Mademoiselle but now, this is no place for a bright young lady."

She keeps her eyes fixed on Eugénie's scared face, and opens the gate that she may pass through, but the girl draws back.

"Do you mean that anything has happened in that pool?" Then, as the awful horror in Marguerite's face confirms her own ghastly fear, she cries out in terror: "Some one is drowned there, and you know it! Some one lies there still!"

Margot is beside her in an instant. She grasps the young girl's arm tightly, and lays her broad brown palm on Eugénie's quivering mouth.

"Silence, Mademoiselle, if you do not want to ruin me!" Then she takes her hand away, and wrings it in the other. "It is a secret, and Monsieur Furet will not have it known in Villequier; but then it is not I who have told Mademoiselle; it is she who has herself guessed it."

Eugénie hurries through the gate, and when Margot has followed her she closes it, and then draws a deep breath, as if she now felt in safety.

"Tell me who it was," Eugénie whispers, and stands still under the sycamore trees.

"It was the wife of the last proprietor. But Mademoiselle must never tell a soul; if it were talked of again in Villequier a curse would cling to the property. He was a cousin of my master, and his first wife died in her youth. Well, Mademoiselle, in those days there were plenty of visitors going and coming, and the house did not look green and tomb-like as it now does; but when his wife died the young man shut himself up and would not see a soul. At the end of thirty years he goes away to the South; he had cousins there, and soon, very soon indeed, he comes back with a fine young wife. Well, you see, Mademoiselle, the master was no longer young, and he had got into fixed ways—an old man should not marry a young woman. She was gay and she loved company, he wanted his wife for himself; he saw no use in having in young ones for her to frolic with. Well, she tried coaxing, and then pouting; and then, no one knows what had happened, but one morning quite early she came running through these trees, in her white nightgown, all her long black hair flying over her shoulders, and she plunged into the pool. It is deep, Mademoiselle, how deep no one knows, and it is said there are large holes in it; certainly she was never seen again, in life or in death, and since then the pool has been as you see it."

Eugénie's face has grown paler and paler, but as the housekeeper ends her wits come back.

"But, if no one knows this, how can you be sure it happened?" She looks very incredulous.

"*Voilà!* that is the whole matter." The black eyes wink with excitement. "It is my mother, Mademoiselle, who has been housekeeper to the relation of Monsieur Furet, and though it was talked of at first it was forgotten; she kept the secret close; and it has been, perhaps, for that reason, among others, that Monsieur has chosen me to be his housekeeper when he came to live here."

"I wonder you could stay," says Eugénie, dreamily.

"*Dame!* Mademoiselle, the pond is far enough, and the house is pleasant enough for me. I have harmed no one, so why should I fear ghosts? If the poor young lady's conscience had been clear she would not have drowned herself, perhaps." She checks herself by a strong effort; she longs to say something on the sin of a young girl who married an old man for his money, but something in Eugénie imposes restraint, and the consciousness of this increases Margot's dislike.

She stands aside to let the young lady pass on to the *rocher*, and then she slips into the kitchen garden and begins to gather herbs.

V.

Two hours have passed, and Jacques Rousset grows impatient.

"*Dame!* what can they be doing all this time at Furet's?" He has smoked two pipes, and since then he has taken a nap, and now he stretches himself, yawns, and comes down the steps again to look for his wife and daughter.

In the distance, at the foot of the hill, the ground belonging to the mill is shut in by tall black wooden gates. One of these is opening now. Jacques looks eagerly, but it is only a man who passes through the gate and holds it open.

Jacques shades his eyes with his hand and tries to make out the intruder, and then he claps both hands to his sides with a chuckle of exultation.

"Well done, old Furet!" he laughs. "How well the old fellow bows! Come, it must be a settled thing, or I don't think he would have given them his company home again." Jacques sighs in the midst of his content. "But—but—somehow, I had not thought my little Eugénie would have been won so soon."

But though the *ex-avocat* bows the ladies through the gate, he takes his leave of them there, and does not attempt to follow them as they slowly mount the hill.

"He is not coming. Ah! thou art in the wrong, friend Furet." Jacques looks disappointed as the gate closes on his daughter's suitor. "Faint heart never wins; however, if he has won," he said, reflectively, "*tant mieux*."

Madame Rousset quickens her pace as she comes nearer, till at last she runs into her husband's arms and kisses him on both cheeks.

This achievement having left her too breathless for words, she stands smiling and panting, while Jacques pushes by her to meet Eugénie.

At the sight of her face his hopes get a sudden chill. She is so pale, and her eyes have a strange scared look in them.

"What is it my bird?" he says softly. "Art thou faint, Eugénie?"

"Faint?" Madame Rousset has recovered herself. "She is a little weary with amusement, that is all. I thought we should never get to the end of all the wonders we have seen. Think then, Jacques, of a man who knows all about the Romans, who has a coin which came out of a pyramid. The Musée at Rouen is nothing to him; he has treasures from every part of the world."

"*Tais-toi, bavarde.*" Jacques speaks good-humoredly, but he is puzzled by the sadness in his daughter's face, and he puts her hand under his arm, and helps her up the hill.

No one speaks again till they reach the foot of the steps, then Jacques says, "We had better go indoors to talk; Marie's ears are of the longest."

As soon as they reach the kitchen Madame Rousset unties her cap-strings, wipes her face with her handkerchief, and prepares to chatter her fill, but she is stopped at the outset.

"*Pardon*, my mother." Eugénie rises up and stands between her parents, first looking at one and then at the other with wistful eyes. "I want to speak first," she says simply, "because I want to spare a disappointment to my father."

"A disappointment! What then? The girl is a fool"—Madame Rousset begins angrily, her pink face aflame.

"*Veux tu te taire*, Jeanneton?" Jacques is terribly savage, he cannot be angry with his pet, so he vents his wrath on his wife.

Eugénie presses her hands tightly together; she feels very shy, and yet she must follow the impulse which urges on her words.

"My father!"—instinctively she feels her best chance of being understood lies with her father—"this morning it seemed to me possible to marry and live happily with any one, even with a husband so old as Monsieur Furet. And now a great fear has come to me that I might be unhappy, and then you and my mother and Monsieur Furet would all suffer through my fault."

Madame Rousset gets on her feet in her intense eagerness to put in a word, but Jacques points to the door, and then lays his finger on his lips with so much sternness of expression that she subsides quickly.

"Dost thou mean"—he speaks severely, for the disappointment is heavier than Eugénie guesses at—"that thou wilt not marry our neighbor?"

Eugénie's head droops, and she goes on with the thoughts that have been pressing on her ever since she rejoined her mother in Monsieur Furet's garden.

As they left his house she remarked Monsieur Furet's transient look of vexation at the non-appearance of Margot. He called for her loudly, but no answer came, and it flashed then on Eugénie that the housekeeper's story might be merely a scarecrow invented by the wily woman to shield herself from the intrusion of a mistress. But her own feeling of dread when she first entered the house weighs heavily, and also the sudden light which Margot's story has thrown on such a marriage as hers would be with Monsieur Furet. Eugénie is hasty sometimes, but never weak. She raises her head and looks frankly into her father's vexed eyes.

"My father, I see now that if I say 'Yes' at once I am only marrying Monsieur Furet for his money." Jacques winces and looks at his dusty shoes. "You have both"—she looks round at her mother; Madame sits swaying herself from side to side on her hard wooden chair, tapping her mouth impatiently with one stumpy finger—"always been very kind and indulgent to me, more than I deserve, and I believe you will not hurry me now. This evening I will go down to church for *le salut*, and after service I will ask our Blessed Lady to tell me what I am to do, and what answer you are to give to Monsieur Furet."

Madame opens her mouth and her eyes, but she is too devout to protest.

Jacques smiles; he looks appeased, but he shakes his head.

"How art thou to know when thou gettest thine answer, my child?" he says, skeptically. "We cannot expect Monsieur Furet to wait, hat in hand, for thy decision."

Eugénie holds her forehead to be kissed. "I always ask for all I want at the altar," she says, "and I shall not be deceived now."

She goes and kisses her mother, and then she leaves them together.

VI.

Eugénie wakes with a start and looks round with frightened eyes.

Yes, there are the whitewashed walls of her own bedroom, and there is the window just opposite her little bed, and through this the sun is shining and the sky looks bright and blue.

"Has it been all a dream?" says the girl sleepily, and she rubs her eyes hard. "When I waked before it was night, and since then all has happened, and they say a morning dream always happens truly."

She dresses herself, and then she looks out. It must be very early, for not even Martin, the cowherd, is stirring. There is a soft mist on the river which runs at the foot of the hill. The cocks are crowing loudly, but everything else is asleep. Eugénie sits down on her bed, and thinks over her dream. Her cheeks are dyed with warm blushes—a new sensation, a new life, stirs in her heart. She loves. Yes, it must be love, this ardent longing to see the stranger in reality who has been speaking to her so sweetly as she slept. Ah! how plainly she sees his face now as she closes her eyes again and calls up the whole scene!

She is out of doors, where she does not picture, for all her sight is concentrated on her companion. He is tall, and his face is dark, but the large hat that he wears shadows it; he is quite unlike any one she has ever seen; he looks more like an inhabitant of a city than a countryman, and his speech is like music; there is no Norman harshness in it. She feels the stranger's arm steal softly round her waist, and his eyes seem to stir every pulse in her body.

Eugénie could sit all day dreaming out her dream; it frightens her, and yet there is a delight mingled with her fear; but a stir in the house below rouses her; she goes again to the window and looks out.

She sees the gray spire, and with this comes a sudden thought of the garden it overlooks, and of Monsieur Furet. Eugénie turns away with sick loathing, and then she remembers her prayer last night at the altar.

"I prayed to be shown what was right to do, for it seemed like self-will to disobey; and now I know—oh! I know what to do. I must not marry that old man."

For she feels in that glimpse of vision love how impossible it would be to marry without it, and her repulsion for Monsieur Furet tells her also it never can come for him. She goes down stairs, and she sees her father coming in to breakfast.

"*Tiens!* thou are late, my little one. Why, thy cheeks are red as a rose, my Eugénie!"

And indeed Eugénie has grown crimson. The dream, which in her own room was so real and vivid, seems to dwindle into childishness at the sight of her father, but she resolves to speak.

"Father, do not be angry, but I cannot marry Monsieur Furet. I prayed last night to our Lady for help and guidance. I went on praying, father, till the sacristan came to lock the church, and this morning my answer has come. I cannot marry a man unless I love him, and I feel I could never love Monsieur Furet."

The shrinking dislike in her face is more powerful than her words. Jacques sighs, remonstrates a little, and finally gives in; and when, an hour afterward, he finds his wife in full tide of reproach, he imposes silence angrily, and tells her that Eugénie is to be let alone, and that he shall give Monsieur Furet his *congé*.

VII.

A year has passed away, and has brought changes with it. Twice since his first refusal by Eugénie Monsieur Furet has again proposed himself as her husband, and each time Eugénie has been conscious that the refusal she perseveres in giving irritates her mother and disappoints her father's hopes. Madame had a severe fall down the ladder staircase about six months ago, and since that time she has been a somewhat restless prisoner, so that Jacques takes her place on this bright autumn afternoon and goes with Eugénie to the fête at La Mailleraye.

It is a gay scene. From Caudebec itself, from Vatteville and Villequier, and all the neighboring villages, the prettiest girls and the most likely-looking youths have assembled. The elders sit on long benches under the shade of the elm-trees, but the young folks are waltzing away on the green close by to the music of a fiddle, two cornets, and a flute.

The couples seem all well matched except Eugénie and her partner. She has fallen to the lot of Monsieur Alphonse Poiret, the rich jeweler of Caudebec; and although he has a handsome Jewish face, and is gorgeous in a scarlet scarf, with a pin in which shines a real diamond, yet he cannot dance; he only flounders like a playful elephant, while Eugénie flits round him like a fairy. But she does not look quite happy. It is not pleasant to have so poor a partner when she has the reputation of being the best dancer in Villequier, and Caudebec besides, nor is it pleasant to see Rosine Leroux sniggering with Victor Delpierre every time she whirls past; and now, as she stands panting for breath, and longing to be rid of her awkward partner, she hears Françine, the baker's daughter, say to Jules Barrière, "Do you see Beauty and the Beast? I would rather sit still all day than make such an exhibition of myself."

Françine smiles when she speaks, but the biting sarcasm in her tone brings tears into Eugénie's eyes.

"I am tired, Monsieur," she says to Alphonse Poiret. "If you will excuse me I will sit down and rest."

"Pardon, Mademoiselle. There is a chair close by the bench under the trees."

The voice seems to come from just behind her, and its tone thrills through Eugénie strangely. Where has she heard that musical utterance? She looks round quickly, but she can only see the plump person of Madame Haulard, with her tall, gawky daughter on her arm.

"Leaving off dancing already, Eugénie?" Madame Haulard's voice has always a slight accent of reproof in it when she addresses young people. "I thought you never gave in."

Eugénie feels ready to cry. She bows to the gorgeous jeweler and goes to look for her father. She draws a deep sigh of relief when at last she reaches a vacant chair near the bench on which the miller sits smoking.

"Mademoiselle sighs; and yet dancing makes the heart gay, is it not so?"

This time Eugénie looks up at once, and then her eyes fall again and a deep blush spreads over her face. A tall man stands beside her. His face is dark, and is shadowed by a broad felt hat; but there can be no mistake in his likeness to the stranger of her dream. It is he himself—the idol she has secretly worshiped since her vigil before the altar.

"I—I am a little out of breath," she stammers; and then she plays with her bonnet-strings. She is terribly agitated. She longs to look up again, but she has no courage; she feels the stranger's dark eyes are fixed on her face.

"That is not to be wondered at," he says. How the sweet soft music of his voice steals into her soul! "Mademoiselle has been sacrificed to an incapable partner. A good partner is the soul of dancing."

After this there comes silence. Jacques rouses after a bit and looks round for Eugenie. Seeing her so near he goes and fetches her a glass of *sirop*, and then scanning her companion with his alert half-closed Norman eyes, he says,

"*Pardon;* Monsieur is apparently a stranger?"

"Yes, Monsieur; I am from Paris, and my name is Hyppolite Laborde—at your service;" and then the two men take off their hats and bow as only Frenchmen can bow in similar circumstances. "I am a writer, Monsieur, and I have come into your charming country for fresh air and fresh ideas. I am enchanted with Caudebec and with its people, and I shall be sorry to leave it. I have been wishing to dance"—he looks as innocently as possible into the face of the miller—divining that he is the father of Eugénie—"but there is no chance for me; all the young people seem old friends, and a new-comer is left in the lurch."

The miller laughs.

"Do you say so. It is the first time I ever knew a Parisian modest. Why, friend, 'the gods help those who help themselves.' Here is my daughter Eugénie, without a partner—though how she comes to be sitting down I don't understand. Art thou tired, little one?"

Eugénie's heart throbs with delight, but still she wishes the stranger to ask her himself.

"I am afraid I must not dance," she says [illegible] calmly. "I told Monsieur Poiret I was tired, and it is the same waltz."

"But monsieur is dancing again," the stranger speaks eagerly. "Now that I have the permission of monsieur her father, I wait but till mademoiselle has reposed herself to have the honor of claiming her hand."

Is she dreaming again, or is this reality? and has the life that she has passed through since that delicious vision been the dream? she asks herself as she is wafted round blissfully on the stranger's arm. Eugénie only knows that she could waltz on for ever, and then at each pause in the dance, as she stands with her partner a little apart from the rest, and listens to the words so like those she listened to in her dream—words which gradually grew more and more full of fervent meaning—it seems to her life has been empty till now, and that the joy of this afternoon is too intense to last.

Presently they are standing still near her father again, and she hears him ask her partner if he is staying at La Mailleraye.

"I am not staying anywhere, monsieur. I reached Caudebec yesterday, heard of the fête here to-day, and came over in mere idleness."

"Then you must come and see my mill to-morrow"—Jacques slaps him on the shoulder—"and our *château*. We at Villequier are visited by all travellers. There is no such mill"—he says this in a low voice—"in the north of France."

VIII.

It is two months since the fête at La Mailleraye. The little village of Villequier is all astir, and a crowd of idlers is waiting round the church porch.

Outside the crowd, just beyond Monsieur Furet's garden gate, stands Margot, looking eager and restless. Her black eyes glitter with a fierce triumphant light. She is safe; for at this moment Eugénie is being wedded to Monsieur Hyppolite Laborde, and there is no fear that she will ever reign over the *ménage* of Monsier Furet.

"Little vain fool! She believed the tale I told, and so she gave up my poor besotted master. He'll hanker after her, though, to the day of his death. See him now!"

She shrugs her shoulders in disdain, and shelters herself behind a huge countryman, who is hanging on the skirts of the crowd.

Monsieur Furet has just come out of church. He is the first of the bridal party who has appeared in the porch; most of the others are busy signing names in the vestry.

Monsieur Furet is smiling, and he holds a large bouquet in his hand.

There is a buzz of voices, and the children cry "*Là voilà!*" and out comes Eugénie, veiled from head to foot, and leaning on her husband's arm.

He is looking so fondly at the blushing face under the veil that he does not see Monsieur Furet; but the *ex-avocat* places himself in Eugénie's path.

"Madame," he says, with much dignity, "I wish you all happiness. Monsieur"—he looks at Hyppolite—"you have a wife who is wise as well as lovely—yes, wiser than heads much older than her own."

He bows and stands aside to let them pass, offering the bouquet gallantly to Eugénie.

"There is no fool like an old fool," says Margot. "Peste! I should not wonder if he leaves her his money, after all!"—*Temple Bar.*

THE FUGGERS.—If the wealth of the Fugger family was great and their influence powerful, it must be admitted that their liberality was in proportion. They were as great benefactors to Augsburg, which in their day stood prominently forth in its encouragement of the fine arts and literature, as the Medici were to Florence, without attempting in any manner whatever to rise beyond their position as merchants and bankers. As a proof of their immense wealth and lavish expenditure in promoting a taste for literature and the fine arts, Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, quoting *Beatus Renanus*, says, when speaking of the two brothers, Anthony and Raymond Fugger: "A contemporary writer has left us a curious account of the magnificence of their residence. He speaks of the abundance of pictures by great Italian masters, of a large collection of portraits by Lucas Cranach, and especially of a most extensive museum of antiquities—mosaics and statues in bronze and marble—'all the divinities of Olympus, Jove with his thunderbolt, Neptune with his trident, and Pallas with her Ægis.' He mentions also a collection of medals occupying one room. The number of fragments of antique sculpture was wonderful. 'We stood long in admiration before a head of the God of Sleep, crowned with poppies and having the eyes closed. We saw several heads of Bacchus of colossal size, ornamented with ivy and vine leaves. We were told that these remains of antiquity had been brought together from almost every part of the world, but chiefly Greece and Sicily. For Raymond, though very slightly tinctured with learning himself, *litterarum minime expers*, has so great a love for antiquity that he grudges no expense for the pleasure of possessing these things, which indicates the truly noble and generous character of the man.' He possessed also," continues Mr. Trollope, "despite his want of erudition, a library of which the librarian, Gerome Wolff, declared in Greek verse that it contained more books than there were stars in the heavens, and he commissioned men who had the learning he wanted to compile a collection of ancient inscriptions, which was published in folio in Ingoldstadt in 1534."—*Saturday Journal.*

DR. JOHNSON AND HIS BOOK-SELLERS.—The position of authors was at its worst when Samuel Johnson began his career in London. Macaulay compares the epoch to "a dark night between two sunny days. The age of patronage had passed away. The age of general curiosity and intelligence had not arrived." The political patronage of men of letters was extinguished by Walpole, who found probably that they could employ the civil list to better purpose in securing Parliamentary support than in buying the services of needy scribblers and miserable Grub street hacks. This fact is generally quoted to Walpole's disadvantage; but it is very questionable whether he is really to be blamed for it. The immediate effects of his policy were very deplorable. In the end, however, it threw authors on their own resources; and it led to a complete change of policy on the part of book-sellers. Johnson came upon the scene in a time of literary famine, but he lived to see the change to which his own labors had in no small degree contributed. He was on very friendly terms with the book-sellers. It is true that, in his lodgings, he once thrashed Tom Osborne for impertinence; but he was accustomed to dine with Tonson, then a rich man and a great power, on terms of equality. During the period of his early struggles, when he had often to go without a dinner, Cave, the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine* was his hardest taskmaster; yet he esteemed Cave highly, and wrote his life, in which he gave a generous estimate of his character. Of the book-sellers as a class he, a book-seller's son, always spoke in terms of respectful gratitude. "The book-sellers," he said, "are generous, liberal-minded men;" and he dignified them as "the patrons of literature." Johnson spoke thus from his own experience of them, and not without reason. He contracted with them for "The Lives of the Poets" at £200. They spontaneously gave him £300; and they added another £100 when the "Lives" were issued as a separate publication. Of course it should be added that they could well afford to do so, as they cleared £5,000 by the work; but publishers, even in these days, are not always generous in proportion to their gains.—*Quarterly Review.*

LONDON AMUSEMENTS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Concerning public amusements, the "little theatre in the Haymarket" closed for the season when the Summer weather was departing; while the two theatres-royal opened about the same time, with a more constant repetition of sterling old plays, especially Shakespeare's, than we are accustomed to just now. Sadler's Wells, hardly dignified with the name of a theatre, delighted its audiences with rope-dancing, jumping over garters seven feet high, ladder dancing, ballad singing, pantomime, ballet, &c. One renowned performer danced on a rope with a man on his shoulders and two others tied to his feet. The advertisement for a particular fête night ended with this significant announcement: "N. B.—It will be moonlight." Sadler's Wells Theatre was in the fields in those days, and the fields were much beset with footpads after dark. Moreover, there was danger arising from another source, that rendered moonlight a desideratum. Newspaper correspondents complained of the want of a railing on the side of the New River, between Sadler's Wells and Islington. "As the nights grow more dark, the footpath is the more dangerous; and as the New River Company acquire a valuable [illegible] the public, it will be greatly to their [illegible] they do not, on a slight hint, [illegible]" Another [illegible]

far more sarcastically: "If the company prohibit men from washing their skins in the New River by day, it might not be unthrifty were they to prevent persons from sousing their greasy clothes and carcasses in it by night." Mention was often made of particular theatrical performers in the newspapers, in such a way as to denote pretty clearly that judicious friends were endeavoring to give them a lift, thus: "A lover of theatrical merit presents his compliments to Mr. Thomas Weston, and should be glad to see him play the character of *King Lear*, in the tragedy of that name." Vauxhall Gardens, it appears, was generally the scene of a disturbance on the last night of each season, fomented by rackety young fellows fond of a mischievous lark. Such was the case just a hundred years ago. A number of young bucks or "bloods" broke nearly all the illumination-lamps around the orchestra, and pulled off its hinges the door leading in to it; about fifteen of these fast men were captured and punished, but not without something which amounted almost to a riot. In connection with the amusements at a fair near London, we read of one Mrs. Piddock who "performed several hornpipes in the newest taste; then exhibited the Italian plate-dance upon her fingers, twining them both ways as swift as the fly of a jack. Mrs. Piddock then set off with a macaronic jig, which she called the bandy-leg'd walk; and concluded with playing upon the Turkish triangle. Company were admitted to this extraordinary performance at one penny each." Mrs. Piddock certainly worked hard enough for her bread. And so did an actor at a country theatre in the same month, at a time when "trade was slack" among the fraternity, and when each performer's pay depended on the night's receipts; he played *Richard III.*, danced a minuet, read a lecture on Heads, acted Petruchio, and danced a hornpipe, all for fourpence-halfpenny!—*All the Year Round.*

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.—We may see numerous black stones in the British Museum, which record the sale and purchase of particular lands, and the most terrible curses are invoked upon the heads of those who should injure and destroy these evidences of the ownership of property. One of them, lately found by Mr. Smith, tells us that the ground mentioned in it was bestowed by the King upon a sort of poet-laureate, on account of some panegyrics he had written upon the kingdom. Still more plentiful than these are private contract tablets, often inclosed in an outer coating of clay, on which an abstract of the contents of the inner tablet is stamped. Many of them are pierced with holes, through which strings were passed attached to leaves of papyri. The latter have long since perished; but papyrus was used by the Accadians as a writing material at a remote date, although the more durable clay tablets were preferred. The mercantile class seems to have consisted chiefly of Semites rather than of Accadians; and if we want to find the fullest development of business and commerce we must come down to the eighth and seventh centuries B. C., when Nineveh was a bustling centre of trade. Tyre had been destroyed by the Assyrian kings, and trade had accordingly transferred itself further to the East. Carchemish, which was favorably situated near the Euphrates, was the meeting place of the merchants of all nations, and the "maneh of Carchemish" became the standard of weight. Houses and other property, including slaves, were bought and sold; and the carefulness with which the deeds of sale or lease were drawn up, the details into which they went, and the number of attesting witnesses, were quite worthy of a modern lawyer. Money, too, was lent at interest, usually at the rate of four per cent., but sometimes, more especially when goods like iron were borrowed, at three per cent. Security for the loan was often taken in houses or other property. The witnesses and contracting parties generally affixed their seals; but where they were too poor to possess any, a nail-mark was considered sufficient. All this appreciation and interchanging of property led, as we might suppose, to testamentary devolution; and no less a document than the private will of Sennacherib is now in the British Museum.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE NAMES OF PLANTS.—Evergreens have always been held emblematical of the hope of eternal life. They were carried with a corpse and deposited on the grave by the early Christians, to show that the soul was ever living. An earlier pagan use was when the Druids caused "all dwellings to be decked with evergreen-boughs in Winter, that the wood spirits might take refuge there against the cold, till they could return to their own homes in the forests, when Spring came back again." There is one group of plants named from human virtues and graces, quite independent of any qualities of their own. Honesty, heartsease, thrift, true love, old man's friend, herb-o'-grace. Others from some resemblance to bird or beast, larkspur, crowfoot, cranesbill, coltsfoot, the devil's bit, where the root seems to have been bitten off; adder's tongue, cat's tail, pheasant's eye, mare's tail. Others owe their names to their virtues as simples, All-heal, "feverfeu," (fugis,) the "blessed thistle, carduus benedictus, good for giddinesse of the head, it strengtheneth memorie, and is a singular remedie against deafnesse," we are told in old Gerarde's herbal. "Get you some of the carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart; it is the only thing for a qualm," says *Margaret*, in "Much Ado About Nothing," quizzing *Beatrice* about *Benedict*. "Benedictus, why Benedictus? You have some moral in this Benedictus," answers *Beatrice*, testily.—*The Saturday Journal.*

RATS ON BOARD OF SHIP.—Rats greatly infest ships, and are by them carried to every part of the world. So industriously do they make homes for themselves in the numerous crannies and corners in the hull of a ship that it is almost impossible to get rid of them. Ships take out rats as well as passengers and cargo every voyage; whether the former remain in the ship when in port is best known to themselves. When the East India Company had ships of their own they employed a rat-catcher, who sometimes captured 500 rats in one ship just returned from Calcutta. The ship rat is often the black species. Sometimes black and brown inhabit the same vessel, and, unless they carry on perpetual hostilities, the one party will keep to the head of the vessel and the other to the stern. The ship-rat is very anxious that his supply of fresh water shall not fail; he will come on deck when it rains, and climb up the wet sails to suck them. Sometimes he mistakes a spirit cask for a water cask, and gets drunk. A captain of an American merchant ship is credited (or discredited) with an ingenious bit of sharp practice as a means of clearing his ship from rats. Having discharged cargo at a port in Holland, he found his ship in juxtaposition to another which had just taken in a cargo of Dutch cheeses. He laid a plank at night from the one vessel to the other; the rats, tempted by the odor, trooped along the plank, and began their feast. He took care that the plank should not be there to serve them as a pathway back again: and so the cheese-laden ship had a cruel addition to its outward cargo.—*All the Year Round.*

SONGS OF SOCIETY.—It is unjust to suppose that a people does not possess a thing because its language has no name for it. Perhaps the French, like their language, know not "home"—perhaps the Romans, like the Latin, could not imagine the existence of such a thing as a "female friend"—but certainly we English speakers can suffer from "ennui" without being able to give it an exact equivalent in our own tongue. Certain it is that we have no word in English for what the French call *vers de societe*, and yet, with the possible exception of the French, there is no literature as rich in these most delightful of poems. Pope, Prior, Praed, Swift, Suckling, Frere, Byron, Moore, Thackeray, Landor, Lockyer, Saxe, Halleck, and Holmes have all written *vers de societe*—and written them well—yet for their witty verse we have no native name. It will not do to translate the French name, and call them "society verses;" true, *vers de societe* are worthy of a far better title than that.—*The Galaxy.*

THE TIMIDITY OF THE HAWK.—Notwithstanding his absence of timidity when wild, the tamed hawk is the most timid and nervous of birds. Not even the more timorous of small caged birds, finches, linnets, and the like, are so easily startled as the most courageous of falcons. A sudden movement, a hand incautiously approached to the bird's head, is enough to ruin a hawk's nerves forever. The old books on falconry are full of advice on this point, the most important in the training of the falcon. In the famous thirteenth century treatise on hawking, entitled "De arte venandi cum avibus," and written by the Emperor Frederick, the necessity of a soothing and gentle manner on the part of the falconer is particularly insisted upon. The falconer who [illegible] bird must, says the imperial instructor, be careful never to stare at his pupil; he may frighten him nearly into convulsions by doing so; when he looks at him it must be askant, and with half-closed eyes; furthermore, should the falconer have occasion to cough or sneeze, he must be careful to turn away his face; and the manuscript is illustrated with delightfully-quaint representations of the falconer and his bird in various attitudes, the falconer deferentially averting his gaze, the falconer contemplating his pupil with a very mild expression of countenance, and so forth.—*New Quarterly Review.*

GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN.—An evening party was assembled at Goethe's, and Zelter was asked to give Mendelssohn a subject to improvise upon. The old man sat down and played a simple Lied: "Ich träumte einst von Hännchen," which Felix proceeded to fuse into a stormy allegro, and overload with such a stream of harmonic changes that the melody was scarcely distinguishable in the wealth of scientific combinations. The delighted tutor rather snubbed than praised the wonderful display. "Why, you were dreaming of some elf or dragon, you played in such a harum-scarum way!" Goethe followed suit: "I shan't let you go off with that; you must play more before we can accept you entirely." After a turn with Sebastian Bach's fugues, a minuet was called for by Goethe's special desire. "Shall I play you the finest in the world?" said Felix, and played the minuet from "Don Juan." When this was over Goethe asked for the overture, but the boy flatly refused. "It can't be played as it is written, and one ought not to alter a note of it;" so he substituted the "Figaro," which he gave in tremendous style, bringing into relief the orchestral effects, and accentuating passages to remind his hearers of passages and instrumental changes that admitted of such treatment. So far so good, but Goethe was bent on conquering the brilliant scholar. "All this time you have only played us things you know; we should like to see what you can do with something you do *not* know;" and the "Geheimrath" fetched a quantity of manuscript music, and selected a piece in Mozart's own handwriting. This was played off with such precision that one would have supposed Felix had learned nothing else during his lifetime. "Now, take care," said Goethe, "I will give you something to puzzle you," and a sheet of paper covered over with musical hieroglyphics, blurred and blotted with ink-spots, was placed on the piano. "How am I to read that? What writing!" said Felix, laughing. "Guess whose it is" said Goethe. "I know," replied Zelter, as he looked at the manuscript over Felix's shoulder. "That's Beethoven's writing; I can tell it a mile off. He always writes as if he used a mop-stick and then rubbed his sleeves over the notes before they are dry. I have several of his manuscripts—they cannot be mistaken." Felix meanwhile fixed his eyes steadily on the task before him, and quietly unraveled the meaning of the composer before placing his fingers on the keys. Goethe was impatient of delay. "There; didn't I say you would come to grief? Come, let us see what you can do." The first time Felix stumbled, naturally enough, for the mixed sequence was hard to divine by the light, or rather the darkness, of the blotted paper; but a second effort resulted in a faultless performance, and Goethe masked his satisfaction behind the few words of good-humored chaff: "Anyhow you bungled here, you weren't sure at all." To some artists he addressed words of a very different kind. "There is nothing very out of the way in our days in youthful musical prodigies—I mean in respect of their powers of execution; but this little fellow's extemporary playing and playing at sight border on the marvelous, and I should not have thought such a thing possible for one of so tender an age."

"And you heard Mozart play at Frankfort when he was seven years old?" replied Zelter.

"I did," answered Goethe. "I was only twelve myself at the time. Like the rest of the world, I was astounded at his wonderful execution; but your pupil's performance bears the same relationship to Mozart's playing of that date as the cultivated talk of a grown-up man to the lisping of a child."—*Temple Bar.*

HIGHWAYMEN IN LONDON IN 1774.—Highwaymen, in the Autumn of the year of which we are treating, appear to have become more numerous and daring near London than at any former period. It is literally true that not one single number of any London newspaper was without reports of highway outrages. The well-to-do classes seem to have been utterly paralyzed or cowed whenever they came in contact with the Dick Turpins of the road. The following samples will illustrate the general character of the narratives: "On Sunday evening as Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were going in a carriage from Hammersmith to Turnham Green, they were stopped near the 'King of Bohemia' by three men well mounted, who robbed Mr. Bailey of two guineas. On being assured that he had no watch they behaved very civilly, and rode off toward Chiswick." "Two chaises, nine coaches, and several wagons were robbed yesterday on Finchley Common, by five young highwaymen." "Lord North was attacked by a highwayman in Gunnersbury lane, and Mr. Whittle at Holywell Mount, near Hoxton." Sometimes, but not often, the assailant got the worst of it. "The guard of the Exeter coach yesterday shot and killed a highwayman who attacked the coach at Turnham Green." The audacity of the fraternity on Finchley Common was something astounding. The same men would attack several coaches, one after another, compel the drivers to stop, and pillage the passengers of money, watches, jewelry, &c.; not unfrequently a single highwayman would do this, and with scarcely any fear that violence would be offered in return. The authorities did very little in the matter; but when affairs came to the worst we are told that "a horse patrol is going to be established against the ensuing Winter for the environs of London."—*All the Year Round.*

INK.—We might bring many other accusations against ink. Among them is the difficulty of carrying it about. The patent bottles which open like a jack-in-the-box were no doubt a great discovery, and are as convenient as may be. But bad is the best. For the ink when long shut up acts as a glue upon the lid, which either gives way or opens with a jerk and makes a mess. It is almost impossible to keep ink in good order. The best part of it sinks to the bottom of the pot, like the cream in good London milk. If it is not frozen in Winter or dried up in Summer, it gets full of hairs, or becomes a cemetery for the dead bodies of flies. There is nothing among the small worries of life more trying to the temper than when the pen at every dip is clogged with something that makes writing impossible. Ink is almost useless without a paraphernalia of other things. You must have pens, whose nibs, however good, are corroded after a few hours' writing by the acid in the ink. You must have either sand or blotting paper, an inkstand, an ink-eraser, a pen-wiper, &c. But it may be asked, after all this abuse of ink, what can be offered in its place? One cannot draw up deeds in pencil, or write histories in blue chalk. No doubt the one merit of ink is that it is practically indelible. But surely in these days of chemical science we need not be driven to galls and water in order that what we write may not be rubbed out. There must be some means of preparing a paper such that the mere touch of a chemical pencil should make an indelible mark. The man who should confer this boon on the public would deserve a prize medal at the next exhibition. But, perhaps, we should say good-by with sadness to ink after all. For ink would be to the new compound what the old stage coach is to the train. The poetry of writing would be gone. With a chemical pencil on a chemical paper, the old triumphs of penmanship, the ups and downs, and flourishes produced by fine nibs, would no longer be possible. True, we should be saved the trouble of dipping our pens, but how often does an inspiration come at the moment of rest when the pen needs filling! And as to wiping it, there is a positive pleasure in wiping a good pen when it has done its work satisfactorily.—*Saturday Journal.*

ENGLISH PICTURE SALES IN 1702.—When the Duchess of Richmond's pictures were sold, after her death, the collection was found to consist not only of works by Raphael, Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Caravaggio, Georgione, Holbein, Carlo Maratti, &c., but also of those by Oliver, Old Hoskins, Hilliard, and Cooper—names which then stirred the hearts of the few who believed in a native school. Meanwhile, the works of lately deceased foreign artists were rapidly disposed of. Some were "sold by hand at the appraisement which will encourage any one to buy that hath occasion for pictures." Picture auctions existed at this time "by inch of candle." When the bit of candle flickered out, the picture was assigned to the last bidder. More usually, as at the sale of the deceased Lady. Katherine O'Brian's pictures, the master's name and the price demanded were affixed to every work. The amateurs at the sale of the late Herman Vorelst's pictures, at his late residence, "within four doors of the Goat Tavern, Bloomsbury square," knew what they would have to pay for Herman's flowers. The attention of amateurs was much distracted at this time. At the Twisted Posts, in Great Queen street, were being offered the collections of two Earls of Leicester, Philip and Robert Sydney, while still splendid fragments of the old Arundel collection, "the best names in Italy," were put up at the still well-known Blue Posts, in the Haymarket.—*Temple Bar.*

WHAT RATS ARE GOOD FOR.—Of what use is the rat to man? Well, not very much that we know of; yet a few items may be mentioned. Probably we must not attach much importance to the alleged prophetic powers of the rat—that if he gnaws a person's clothes, that person will speedily die; that if he suddenly quits a house, the house will very shortly be burned down; that if he deserts a ship, the ship is in a sinking state. A mill at Peebles was suddenly deserted by a whole colony of rats about twenty years ago; two hours afterward the mill was burned down. But it must be confessed that the logic is very weak which proves, from these facts, the possession of any prophetic power by Mr. Rat. We have evidence that he has sometimes been made useful as an R. E. or an R. A. James, in his Military Dictionary, says: "Rats are sometimes used in military operations, particularly in enterprises for the purpose of setting fire to gunpowder. On these occasions a lighted match is tied to the tail of the animal. Marshal Vauban recommends, therefore, that the walls of powder magazines should be made very thick, and the passages for light and air so narrow as not to admit rats." We do not know whether a cruel sport can be called a useful employment of rats; but an account is given of a strange proceeding at Rome. A large number of rats were dipped in spirits of turpentine, set on fire, and made to rush down an open flight of steps near the Vatican; they reached the bottom as masses of charred flesh, amid the shouts of the populace. Rats are worth three shillings a dozen, to furnish a supply to those brutal exhibitions in which rat-killing terriers show their power. Rats are also caught for the value of the skins. There is a firm at Paris which buys the skins for this purpose: The fur is dressed into a very good substitute for beaver; while the pelt or membrane is dressed into leather so fine, elastic, and close as to be used for the thumbs of the best gloves. If any one believes that rats are not used for human food, he must change his opinion. In Paris, the chiffoniers or bone-grubbers eat them. Gypsies eat such rats as are caught in stacks and barns, and are less strong in flavor and odor than those that feed omnivorously. In China, split rats are bought as a dainty. An English surgeon of some note had them cooked for his own eating. In a man-of-war, where the rats made havoc with the biscuit, the sailors had a regular battue, and brought down numbers of them; Jack made rat-pie, baked it, and liked it. At the siege of Malta, the French garrison, when famished, offered as much as a dollar a head for rats, or two dollars if barn-fed. During the siege of Paris, in the late Franco-German war, many tasted rat who had never tasted it before.—*All the Year Round.*

RUSKIN'S DISLIKES.—Mr. Ruskin hates machinery as an artist; he hates the mechanical repetition of vulgar forms, whether in architecture or "dry goods," which takes the place of the old work where every form speaks of a living hand and eye behind it. He hates steam-boats because they come puffing and screaming, and sending their whistles through his head like a knife when he is meditating on the loveliness of a picture in the once silent Venice. He hates railways because they destroy all natural beauty. There was once a rocky valley between Buxton and Bakewell, where you might have seen Apollo and the Muses "walking in fair procession on the lawns of it, and to and fro among the pinnacles of its crags." But you—the stupid British public, to wit—thought that you could make money of it; "you enterprised a railroad through the valley—you blasted its rocks away, heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. The valley is gone, and the gods with it; and now, every fool in Buxton can be at Bakewell in half an hour, and every fool in Bakewell at Buxton; which you think a lucrative process of exchange; you fools everywhere." The beauty of English landscape is everywhere defaced by coal-smoke, and the purity of English streams defiled by refuse. Meanwhile the perfection of the mechanical contrivance which passes for art in England is typified by an ingenious performance ticketed "No. 1" in the South Kensington Museum. It is a statue in black and white marble of a Newfoundland dog, which Mr. Ruskin pronounces to be, accurately speaking, the "most perfectly and roundly ill-done thing" which he has ever seen produced in art. Its makers had seen "Roman work and Florentine work and Byzantine work and Gothic work; and misunderstanding of everything had passed through them as the mud does through earthworms, and here at last was their wormcast of a production." Mere mechanical dexterity has absolutely supplanted artistic skill.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PIGEON FANCIERS.—There are in all Europe but three species of pigeon—the rock pigeon, the stock dove, and the ring dove, otherwise known as the wood-pigeon or cushat. Our tame bird is possibly sprung from a cross between the stock and rock pigeon, but most probably derived from the stock dove alone. Is our achievement in domesticating this bird to be our final effort, or is there not something to be done in the way of increasing the size and savoriness of our domestic pigeons? We have, to be sure, accomplished a great deal in pigeon breeding and crossing. We have rung the changes upon carriers, tumblers, runts, jacobins, owls, and turbits—all of which varieties except carrier pigeons, which are now almost superseded by the post and the telegraph, are absolutely useless to mankind. The pains employed in preserving these fancy breeds might surely better be spent in the endeavor to obtain a really valuable cross. It is surely a very purposeless and foolish kind of painstaking that involved in pigeon fancying. A gentleman with this fancy once showed me his pigeons with great pride—a melancholy sight, I thought. "My dear Sir," I felt inclined to say, "what an unsatisfactory hobby you have been riding all these years! You have, I make no doubt, fatigued your friends and pestered your relations, quarreled with your neighbors for enticing away your birds, filled your house with fleas and evil smells—and all for what? To breed a blue runt with two white feathers in its tail! Heavens! what a waste of a grand intellect!"—*New Quarterly Review.*

CHAUCER'S DEPENDENCY.—A modern poet, who specially claims to call Chaucer "master," pictures for us:

> The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green;
> While, nigh the thronged wharf, Geoffrey Chaucer's pen
> Moves over bills of lading.

In the very year in which he is believed to have written the *Canterbury Tales*, he was appointed clerk of the King's works at Windsor. Yet toward the close of his life he seems to have been wholly dependent on his royal pensions and grants of wine. Thus there sprang, almost necessarily we may say, out of the primary condition of authors, that vile system of patronage which kept men of letters in a position of bondage for upward of three centuries after our regular literature began.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE INFLUENCE OF BACH ON MENDELSSOHN.—It was once said by a great authority that a close and intense study of the Bible would keep the student's style of writing from being vulgar; an incessant study of Sebastian Bach would probably work the same result with a musician. Bach's music became a sort of gospel to Mendelssohn, who was, without doubt, indebted to his tutor for an early initiation into a creed which was so strong within him in after life, that, apart from converting multitudes to the same belief, he was not satisfied until a statue was erected at Leipzig in honor of the famous Cantor. The possessor of the sacred treasures of Bach's music was old Zelter himself, who, miser like, pored over his art monopoly, and once a week exhibited his idols to the adoring but sacred few who could appreciate their value and artistic import. The crabbed fugues, the superb descriptive recitatives, the agonizingly difficult choruses, were all golden fruits in the garden of the Hesperides, and Zelter the dragon to watch them. On Friday evenings the treasures were produced, and among the sacred few permitted to experimentalize on the MSS. of the old Cantor, to lay siege to St. Sebastian, were the two Mendelssohns, Felix and Fanny, and Edward Devrient, the bosom friend of the composer, who tells the story most delightfully. From those private rehearsals dated that lifelong ambition with the author of "Elijah" to raise Bach to his proper rank in the world of art. What a satire is conveyed in the words addressed by Mendelssohn, some twenty-five years since, to the committee of a musical festival on the Rhine: "It is high time that at these meetings, on which the name of Handel sheds such lustre, a master, inferior to none, and in some points superior to all, should no longer be neglected."—*Temple Bar.*

ST. PAUL'S ON THE OCCASION OF THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The decorations on that occasion were of a strictly temporary nature, and consisted mainly of a ring of gas-jets round the dome, which, at "half-turn," had a very solemn and imposing effect, and of several thousand yards of black crape and baize hiding the wooden scaffoldings which afforded accommodation to some 10,000 to 12,000 privileged spectators. I have been told that the applications to the Cathedral authorities and the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's Department to witness the show amounted altogether to 36,000. Did you ever "ask to be asked" to a dinner, or a ball, or any other grand public "function?" Mr. Thackeray used to say that "to ask to be asked" was quite a necessary process with people who wished to make their way in the world; but it must require more audacity and more presence of mind and absence of shame than I could command at a few days' notice. Among the 10,000 or 12,000 persons who were so fortunate as to gain admission to the privileged area of St. Paul's on that memorable November day when Duke Arthur was laid in the tomb, I wonder how many hundreds or scores among the grand company were really sorry that the Duke was dead? There must have been a considerable number of persons of taste and culture who were terribly pained at beholding the bare and shabby appearance of the Cathedral, apart from the black cloth and baize hangings, which were to be taken away a few hours after the "Dead March" in "Saul" had been played, and which were to be paid for, not by the Dean and Chapter, but by the nation. And it is by no means improbable that, dating from this November day in the year 1852, public opinion, which had been dormant on the subject of the decoration of St. Paul's for more than half a century, was once more awakened to the national disgrace of allowing the interior of the stately structure to remain as bare as a barn or a regimental riding-school.—*George Augustus Sala—Belgravia.*

NAMES OF PLANTS.—There is a whole garden full of plants sacred to the Virgin Mary, generally because they flower at some period connected with "Our Lady's" Days, the Visitation, the Assumption, the Birth, the Baptism, Purification—such as the "Lady's Smock," "Lady's Mantle," "Lady's Fingers," "Lady's Slipper," "Lady's Tresses," the pretty little green Ophrys with a twisted stem. The "Virgin's Bower" begins to blossom in July, when the Feast of Visitation occurs, and is in fullest flower at the Assumption in August. The "Lady's Bedstraw" belongs to no particular month, but has a very particular story for its name. The different plants were summoned to come and form a litter for the Virgin and Child in the Stable at Bethlehem. They all made excuses one after the other; some were too busy, some declared themselves too insignificant, some too great, or it was too early or too late for appearing. At last this pretty little white star offered herself humbly for the place, and she was afterward rewarded for her virtue by her flowers being turned to a golden yellow.—*Saturday Journal.*

BOOKS.—Of how many books which are published can it be said that they will add to the knowledge of any human being, or even that they have been written with the object of producing such a result? A certain number of volumes, doubtless, are issued every year which profess to be "serious reading," but all that is really meant by this is that they are not novels. But, far from having been composed with a desire to write a more or less exhaustive monograph on the subject of which they profess to treat, they are for the most part put together with the deliberate intention of making them palatable to the "general public." Thus they teach, not what ought to be taught, but what the writer thinks the reader will consent to be taught. With this end in view, histories are made "diverting," biographies scandalous, travels sensational; and the author who refuses to spice his dish for the jaded palate of the multitude has usually the satisfaction of finding that it remains untasted. If we turn to what are called religion, philosophy, and science, we find a very Babel of pens, amid which one set of readers grow hopelessly confused, another arrive at the conclusion that there are matters beyond their understanding and their concern, while a third set fancy that they must know all about subjects respecting which so much has been written, whereas, in reality, they know just nothing at all. In fact, it is rather by thinking than by reading that any opinion deserving of consideration is to be had upon such weighty matters.—*Temple Bar.*

JAPANESE STATISTICS.—According to the most recent and careful calculations the population of Japan amounts to 33,000,000. The country is divided into 717 districts, 12,000 towns, and 76,000 villages, containing an aggregate of about 7,000,000 houses, and no less than 98,000 Buddhist temples. Among the population are included 29 princes and princesses, 1,300 nobles, 1,000,000 peasants, (about half of whom are hired laborers,) and about 800,000 merchants and shopkeepers. The number of cripples is estimated at about 100,000, and there are 6,464 prisoners in confinement throughout the country.—*Academy.*

TOWN LIBRARIES.

In his brief message to the Legislature of Vermont, Gov. Peck refers to the subject of town libraries in these terms:

"Notwithstanding the commendable liberality exhibited by the people of the State in the support of schools, in my view we are deficient in one of the best, and which ultimately might be made one of the most economical, agencies of education; that is, public town libraries, accessible to all. In an economical view an expenditure for such purpose is not, like most expenditures for educational purposes, consumed by the use, and to be repeated annually, but it is permanent and/serviceable for a succession of generations. It would furnish means of intellectual enjoyment in families, and thereby make home more attractive. The tendency of such well-selected library, circulating among the youth of the town, would be to direct the tastes and habits of the young to substantial, solid, and useful reading, and enable them to treasure up knowledge valuable in after life. It would furnish a class of reading consisting more of fact and less of fiction, and productive of a higher moral and intellectual culture than much of the reading that now attracts the attention of the young, which dissipates rather than cultivates and improves the mind. The gradual accumulation of such library in a town would scarcely be felt by the inhabitants, except by its wholesome and lasting benefit to the old as well as the young. I think it is to be regretted that towns do not avail themselves of the Enabling act authorizing them to establish such libraries. Whether any further legislation on this subject is advisable at this time I submit for your deliberate consideration."

A SINGULAR REVENGE.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *Sentinel* says that a number of months since a Haverhill man desired some accommodation of the Boston and Maine Road, but was refused. This action so provoked him that he determined to get square by some means, and at length, noticing that there was no draw in the railroad bridge near the city, he determined to put the company to the expense of building one. So he commenced building a schooner of about two hundred tons at a point above the bridge, and now, as it is nearly ready to launch, he will soon load it with legitimate freight, sail down to the bridge and demand passage, which the railroad people must grant him, whether or no.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

The Secretary of the Augusta (Ga.) Exchange has received a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, promising his support to the measures inaugurated by the Exchange some time since regarding the erection of public buildings in Augusta and the improvement of the Savannah River by the Federal Government. Mr. Stephens writes: "Allow me now to say that you and the board may be assured of the deep interest I feel in everything pertaining to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of your city, and I will to the utmost of my ability do all in my power, in the discharge of official duty, to advance those interests and all other interests tending to the prosperity of Augusta."

SCENES IN JAMAICA.

LOADING A LOGWOOD VESSEL.

THE LOGWOOD CHIPPERS—AN ISLAND TOWN—FROM THE SHORE TO THE VESSEL—THE BLESSING AND THE CURSE OF JAMAICA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

JAMAICA, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Traveling in Jamaica no one can fail to notice the important part logwood plays in the commercial prosperity of the island. Riding through thick wood and brush, following a track scarcely discernable across some mountain spur whose openings in the tangled growth of tree and shrub now afford a glimpse into a deep-down valley filled with the luxuriance of tropical foliage, and then display a panoramic glimpse of undulating land, bounded by the deep blue sea beyond, it requires no excess of poetical temperament, no long apprenticeship to Walt Whitman, to appreciate the grand loveliness of nature in her untouched glory. The sounding beat of an ax wielded by some muscular arm, the measured crooning of an unmelodious song jar with such feelings, however, and if from out the thick bush, attracted by the unusual sound of horses' hoofs, come some three or four swarthy, shining, white-teethed negroes, their black skins showing far more conspicuously than the ragged garments by which they are supposed to be covered, you, as a stranger, are naturally led to ask what, in the name of all that is unearthly, these men are, and what, in the name of mystery, brings them to this wild, untrodden, unprofitable bush land.

They are logwood chippers—men sent to cut down the trees producing the valuable dye so well known for its business connection with woolen fabrics and port wine; to chip off the outer, useless skin or bark; to saw the limbs and branches to a suitable length, and then, by means of chains, ropes, and cattle, draw the logs to the nearest spot whence drays can fetch them.

Driving along rough, jagged roads, with the bamboos towering overhead, and the huge cotton-trees gorgeous with orchids and vegetable parasites—rising monarchs of the bush—on either hand; jolting and bumping over ruts, jerking and jumping in and out of water courses that intersect the track, now and again one sees piled by the road side small heaps of wood, blurred and blotched with deep blood-red stains and patches. This is logwood, freshly chipped, and waiting transportation to the coast.

Strolling, hot and panting, beneath an umbrella on what ought to be the shady side of the street, but isn't in any one of the ramshackle, decayed, run-to-seed towns along the sea-coast, one sees in the early mornings rough, rude vehicles, resembling the go-carts of our infancy, drawn by jaded, rib-showing mules, and loaded with tottering piles of wood, staggering and stumbling on toward the decayed and rotting wharves whence "the wealth of the Indies" is annually floated away. This is logwood a stage nearer shipment. On the wharves it is piled in huge stacks, containing often several hundred tons, and there it stands, unsheltered, exposed to a tropical sun which scorches and bakes it—exposed to a tropical rain, which washes the dye from it in crimson streams.

Up to this point I was familiar with logwood, but it was only the other day that a friend of mine, having a vessel to load with this precious wood, invited me to accompany him to see the last of some four or five hundred trees of this valuable Jamaica product.

I will spare you a detailed description of the long day's ride in a buggy, in which the comfort of the quadrupeds was far more consulted than that of the bipeds, I will not indulge in glowing word-paintings of the sea-coast drive as we skirted bay after bay, cove after cove, each more beautiful than the last. It was like fairy land viewed under disadvantageous circumstances. You crane forward to gaze upon an exquisite landscape and are jolted nose first upon the splash-board; you twist yourself into queer contortions to raise the leathern flap and look at what you have just passed, and with a jerk and a jump the crown of your hat meets the top of the buggy, your headgear is jammed tight over your eyes, you are completely and uncomfortably bonneted, while your friend and charioteer exclaims pettishly:

"I say, old fellow, I wish you would sit still. How do you expect one pair of horses to take us seventy-five miles if you're all over the buggy every minute?"

There are stoppages on the way. Stoppages to chat with friends; stoppages to refresh the horses; stoppages to refresh the driver and his companion. The sun sets in a few minutes; it is dark, but still we go pushing, plowing, and floundering on till with a sudden jerk the vehicle pulls up at a dingy, tumble-down house, and the charioteer, flinging the reins to a sulky-looking black, cries cheerily, "Here we are," and jumps to the ground.

Perhaps a visit to the States has made me hypercritical. but having been told we were coming to a town, and looking round perceiving in the hazy moonlight some four houses, a stretch of swamp, a group of bamboos, and a river, I feel a little disappointed. However, I say nothing, and shortly turn in for the night upon a bed which I should have stamped as the perfection of miserable discomfort had I not slept without moving till long after my friend and companion was up and about the following morning.

Truth to tell, the sunlight did not add much to the charms of the town as seen the next day, while all I can say of the inhabitants is that they were worthy of their place of residence. They might have been fed in their cradles on bamboo; they might have been weaned in their infancy on swamp water, long, lank, lathy, melancholy creatures, with but one idea in their bemuddled brains, namely, to make sufficient money out of every logwood vessel that comes to their port to keep them on rum and yams till the next arrives. Yet the poor wretches could be happy after their fashion. They owned a concertina among them which had at least ten thumb-notes, and which nobody could play, but they managed to extract lugubrious moanings from its innermost recesses, and to these spasmodic wailings they danced.

A beautiful crescent bay with a background of picturesque mountains, and in the bay a fine bark, of some four or five hundred tons register, waiting to complete her load. We went on to the wharf first—such a wharf!—at the limit of a spit of sand jutting into the sea, a couple of dozen piles driven into the bottom, and on them a rusty, ricketty old crane, stiff in its joints, hoarse and creaky with age, a crane not to be trusted with anything heavier than an empty bonnet-box. Logwood was being shipped from the beach in large quantities, canoes had been brought as close in as the shoal shore would permit, half a dozen negroes, more than half naked stood in the sea to receive from those on land the dye timber which, passing from one to another, finally reached the canoes. These wonderful little native boats, hollowed for the most part from the trunks of cotton-trees, all perfect models of insecurity, the least movement causes them to keel over in dangerous proximity to the sea level, and when that sea is notoriously full of sharks, and has, moreover, more than a strong suspicion of alligators, the sensation is far from pleasant; still they manage to fill them more than full and row them safely to the vessel, lying some miles away, with their loads of logwood. But the noise, the tumult, the jabber, the riot that accompanies this apparently simple proceeding of loading the canoe beggars all description, though it is but fair to the Jamaica negro to say he makes just as much noise in any other kind of work in which he may be engaged. Great, muscular, hefty fellows, hardly doing boys' work with their muscles, but talking, shouting, screeching, and laughing like a young ladies' boarding school suddenly freed from the restraint of the presence of the mistress. The negroes' strength appears to evaporate through their lungs, as Bob Acre's courage oozed from his finger-tips. Noise! Take a large nursery full of unruly children, aged from three to ten, throw in a couple of dozen of monkeys and twenty macaws, add half a score of old maids discussing the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and season with a sprinkling of stock-brokers on 'Change, hyenas, howling dervishes and parroquets—do this, and then try to discover, by means of arithmetical progression, what noise a crowd of Jamaica negroes can make.

There is a repetition of this scene alongside the vessel as the wood is hoisted over the ship's side, but a milder and more subdued edition, for the crankiness of the canoes does not admit of profuse gesticulation, nor does the supposed proximity of sharks and alligators encourage the black man to extraordinary bursts of song and merriment.

A vessel prepared for the reception of a cargo of logwood is gutted from deck to keel, and in this space the wood is packed and stowed as closely and as neatly as circumstances will permit, though logwood is not the nicest thing in the world to handle, being, as it is, the chosen home of the scorpion and centipede, not to mention the harmless, but extremely objectionable, cockroach.

And, after all, you may say I traveled so many miles, endured so much fatigue and discomfort, and have now written so many lines of small print—for what? To see and describe pieces of wood being tumbled down a ship's hold

Well, the scene struck me as strange, the manners and customs as queer, the landscape and surroundings as unusual; so I have attempted to put before you in words what I saw with my eyes. And now for a few last words of what I heard with my ears.

Logwood has been at one and the same time the blessing and the curse of Jamaica. When the wealth of the island had dwindled away to the smallest proportions, when the trade of the island had sunk into pottering pettifoggery, the civil war in Hayti gave an impetus to the export of logwood, and the fortunate speculators who, by foresight or good luck, had a stock of this dye-wood by them ready for shipment, made large sums of money—in some instances fortunes. Logwood commanded an unheard of price in England, the exportation from Hayti was virtually stopped, and it was to Jamaica that Europe looked for its supply. The little settlers near the sea-coast, whose souls before had never soared above yams and salt fish, saw in every logwood bush upon their tiny plots of land gigantic fortunes, and everybody, from one end of the island to the other, made haste to be rich by accumulating the precious wood. Eager shippers offered every conceivable advantage to greedy sellers. Money was readily paid in advance for wood which to this day remains uncut, and men, with more wit than honesty, sold their wood three and four times over, leaving the country with the proceeds, and allowing the crowd of disappointed purchasers to fight out the right of possession between themselves. The fever subsided after a while, but the start given to the exportation of logwood now stands the island in good stead, and vast quantities of this useful wood are annually shipped both to the States and Europe; though it has ceased to be the gambling speculation it once was, and has fallen into the hands of a few of the principal merchants of the island, who for the most part buy at one fair steady rate, and are content with the moderate profits which they obtain.

I may have attached undue importance to this wood, and may have written at greater length concerning it than its market value warrants, but still I cannot but think there will be many people who will gladly read a sketch treating even of a subject so trivial as the "loading of a logwood vessel."

ANDY JOHNSON NEVER A REPUBLICAN.

In his speech at Shelbyville, Tenn., Tuesday night, Ex-President Andrew Johnson took pains to say he was never a Republican. He said: "I will say right here that I never was a Republican. From my advent into public life I have been a constitutional Democrat, as taught by that great statesman, Thomas Jefferson, and that patriot and soldier, Andrew Jackson. When Democracy was in its greatest troubles in Tennessee, you did not hear such talk as this when help was needed to carry our banner through, but now, forsooth, we have new judges and new critics. I do not yield the palm to any living man in support of these great principles of Democracy. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was elected President. In that canvass I supported Breckenridge in Tennessee, as I would have supported Douglas in Illinois. * * * Mr. Lincoln remained in office four years. The Radicals of the North became dissatisfied with him and we find Winter Davis, Charles Sumner and others of that class making an effort to secure the nomination of a President in opposition to him. They wanted a President who would go farther than Mr. Lincoln would go. Then an appeal was made to call a convention of all parties who would work together in support of the Union. This convention was held in Baltimore—a National Union Convention, composed of men of all parties. That convention nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and myself for Vice President, but so far as radicalism is concerned, I never drew a radical breath in my life. [Laughter.] I do not say this in disrespect. I was nominated and elected as a Democrat. I never sought the place and never asked for it. When it was presented me unsought, I owed it to my country, I owed it to my children, to accept it. Look at my letter of acceptance, if you would get the truth of history. In that letter I stated I was a Democrat, coming up to the support of the Union. That's the way I came upon the ticket."

JOHNSON'S PRESIDENCY.

In his speech at Shelbyville, Tenn., Ex-President Johnson spoke of his own occupancy of the Presidential office as follows: "Mr. Lincoln was elected President and I was elected Vice President. Shortly after this election, by the hand of an assassin, he was called from time to eternity, and by the Constitution of my country I was made President. The oath was administered, and I swore to support the Constitution of the United States. The rebellion collapsed, and we had on our hands an army of 1,000,000 men. These were mustered out as soon as possible. I looked at my country, and I feel able to thank God I had the manhood to lift myself above party, above prejudice, up to the dignity of the Constitution of my country. The army was mustered out early in June, 1865. What was then to be done? Here were eleven States lying prostrate. You remember that provisional Governors for the States were appointed. They called constitutional conventions, and from the 15th of April up to the first Monday in December, when Congress met, under the Executive influence, all these States had resumed their proper functions, with the exception of two, and they were taking steps to do so. When Congress met the President sent in his Message, reciting what he had done. Then the storm commenced. The Committee of Thirteen—the Committee of Reconstruction—refused to admit the men who had been elected to represent the South in the Senate and House of Representatives. Then the Freedman's Bureau bill was passed. The next thing was the Civil Rights bill that you have heard so much about recently; and I have been asked how I stood on the Civil Rights bill. The first Civil Rights bill which I vetoed in 1867, contained the germs of the present bill. The bills laying the South off into military districts came next, and those I vetoed. About this time we began to have things pretty lively. The executive power is wholly negative. It is not aggressive. With it you can simply interpose the veto and postpone a measure until the people have time to consider. This veto power is one of the most harmless powers in the world. It can do nothing, but only prevent wrongs being done. It seems to me that what I did for the people of the South was pretty fair for an 'Ex-Republican President.' [Laughter.] While exercising this veto power, distinguished Senators would come in and say, 'D—n the Constitution; we have the numbers,' and I tell you, my friends, that Congress, with a two-thirds majority, exercises a power greater than that of the autocrat of Russia."

LONDON CLUBS.

NEW CLUBS AND OLD INSTITUTIONS.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MEETING-PLACES—THE RULES OF ADMISSION—CHARACTERISTICS OF CLUBS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

There is an extraordinary mania in London just now for starting clubs. Almost every morning a new one is advertised in the papers, and it must be supposed that clubs would not be established unless it were thought likely that they would secure a sufficient number of members to make them pay. It is curious to observe how certain streets are gradually being absorbed in this way. A club is set up in one of the corner-houses, another soon after breaks out at the other corner, and by and by almost every house is found to be a club. This is the history of Pall Mall, St. James' street, St. James' square, Savile row, and various other quarters. Pall Mall, where at first the clubs kept steadily to the "sweet shady side," is now club-land all over, on both sides of the way, and from one extremity to the other. If you go into the picture-gallery at the western end, you are surprised, and perhaps alarmed, by hearing what, to inexperienced ears, has the sound of a quick cannonade, or a life-and-death encounter between two giants, who give tremendous thwacks with their clubs, more often hitting the walls than each other. You learn, on inquiry, that it is only his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a few friends having a quiet afternoon in the skittle alley of the Marlborough Club, next door. This is the Prince's own club, invented by himself, conducted under his personal supervision, and composed of members who must first obtain the royal *visé*. It is needless to say that it is an exceedingly well-conducted club, though, if rumor speaks truly, play sometimes runs rather high. On the opposite side of the road, immediately overhanging the Prince's own residence, and throwing that rather paltry building altogether into the shade, is another large new club—one of the innumerable military ones which are constantly springing up. Round the corner in St. James' street, clubs are taking possession of house after house, so that they will soon have it all to themselves. Even solemn St. James' square is gradually succumbing to a similar process, and Lord Derby and the Bishop of London, with the help of the London Library and a bank, are left as a feeble bulwark against the invasion. Savile row, which has hitherto been divided between fashionable surgeons and fashionable tailors—it is an old joke that they are both in the cutting way—has now to make room for clubs, too. In short, the mushroom growth of clubs in every direction is one of the most perplexing social mysteries of the day. There are clubs for everybody, for gentlemen and for shop-keepers—and indeed the West-end shopkeepers have the snuggest club in London, with one of the best cooks—for military and naval officers, for doctors and men of science, though not yet for lawyers or clergymen, as such. There is an Arts Club, where academicians and associates are to be found; and the Temple Club, though it opens its doors to everybody, and has naturally a considerable legal element, especially in the briefless line. There is a red-hot anti-Popery club, of which Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley are among the principal patrons, next door to Mr. Disraeli in his new quarters in Whitehall Gardens. A club for gentlemen whose tastes run in the direction of four-horse coaches has just been established under the Presidency of the Duke of Bedford. As all the members belong to at least two or three clubs already, it is difficult to imagine what they can possibly want with another club. Still there it is. A club has also been got up for the "Ramblers," who are explained to be gentlemen who are either waiting to get into a club or who cannot make up their minds which club to try for. As there is now such a multitude of clubs, and as the number is daily increasing, there seems to be no reason why any house of refuge should be needed.

The leaders of the Liberal Party have caught the prevalent infection, and elaborate preparations are being made for the establishment of a couple of new Liberal clubs on the grandest scale, and under the most distinguished political patronage. One is to be in the city, in order to reanimate the scattered forces of the mercantile Liberals with turtle and old sherry; the other is to be at the West End, not far from the Reform, and is intended to propagate Liberal opinions in that quarter by the aid of the driest champagne and a certain cunning way of preparing cutlets with truffles. As the Liberal Party at this moment is rather puzzled to say what its principles are, and how far it goes with Bradlaugh, and how far it holds back with Mr. Lowe and Lord Hartington, it is no doubt wise to fall back upon a *menu*. Still, it shows the desperation of the crisis. There may be a reason, however absurd, for the increase of political clubs; but it is hard to say what all the other clubs are wanted for. The old clubs had and have a reason for their existence. Boodles's, Brookes', White's, and perhaps I may add the Carlton, are limited to a very select membership. Even the Prince's own club, the Marlborough, is much more accessible than these old high-class clubs, to which it is a matter of social ambition to be admitted. In its own way, too, the Athenæum holds its ground. It has a fine library, and no one without some degree of literary pretensions has any chance of getting in. A man who has published a book and made his mark by it may be elected by the committee, but ordinary candidates, though they may have drudged at literature all their lives, and done good work too, though not in the shape of books, must wait for perhaps ten or twelve years before their chance arrives at a general ballot. As a rule, however, there is very little difficulty in obtaining admission to the other clubs; nor is there much advantage. At the Reform Club you have the privilege of seeing Home Rulers drinking reeking potations of the national punch, Mr. Bright relaxing over a cue at billiards, or the great Jenkins (whom the Canadians, by the way, are getting rather tired of) composing some more notes for a new edition of his *Baby*. In other respects it is a place where you can write a letter or wash your hands. You can of course dine there, too, if you do not mind dining in a mob, but you certainly do not get a better dinner, or a cheaper dinner, than you can get at any of the better sort of restaurants outside. And this is the same with nearly all the clubs. There is usually an entrance fee of some £30, and an annual fee of £10 or £12; yet, in addition to this, the members have to pay higher prices for all they have than they would do out of doors. In all clubs this question is constantly discussed, at all hours of the day and night; yet nobody seems ever to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The reason is, no doubt, that club committees are too weak or too stupid, and that club managers and servants plunder the establishment. This of course applies only to mutual clubs, where the members keep up the house and employ the staff. Most of the new clubs, however, are proprietary clubs—that is to say, they are kept up by some one who goes into the thing as a speculation, pocketing the members' fees and charging good prices for all he supplies. In point of fact, the great majority of the existing clubs are simply drinking shops provided for the use of the respectable classes by enterprising publicans, some of whom have a regular public house, a Red Lion or Blue Posts, close at hand. To dram drinking gambling is occasionally added. The number of clubs where the card-table is the great attraction is constantly increasing, and many of them are kept open solely for this purpose. On the whole, there is not much benefit to temperance or social manners to be expected from this wonderful growth of what may be called, in spite of the seeming interdiction, private public houses beyond the supervision of the law. The working classes are already [illegible] the middle and upper classes in this [illegible] and soon we shall see a pretty [illegible]

ITALY.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—THE POPE.

SECULAR VS. SECTARIAN INSTRUCTION—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRIESTS—THE CAREER OF PIUS IX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The friends of the old system of instruction have, the past week, received a blow in their tender part. There has been in session at Bologna a congress, so called, of those interested in the promotion of popular education, at which several hundred teachers and others representing this important cause were present. After an extended discussion it was voted by a large majority that it is unadvisable for the State to make dogmatic instruction or the use of the Roman Catholic catechism a part of instruction in the public elementary schools, leaving to the communes, as may be desired by the families composing them, the faculty to regulate the teaching in such a manner as each may consider most suitable. It is nothing less than advising the adoption of the American system of separating doctrinal, or sectarian, from secular instruction—keeping the public schools strictly within their sphere, and leaving to the church and the family the inculcation of dogmas and the doctrines of different forms of religion. If this plan should be carried out in Italy, larger demands will be made upon the priests, and their lazy life will be stimulated to more active usefulness. As has been so many times said, the lower clergy need to be released from the tyranous restraint of the prelates, so as to become independent actors in a wider sphere.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRIESTS.

One of the most distinguished members of the Italian Senate is the Marquis Guerrieri-Gonzaga, of the ancient historic family of that name. He has long been active in Italian public life, and his efforts have been given on the side of the reform of institutions. The discourse lately delivered before the Congress of Old Catholics, at Friburg, is a manifestation of the tendency of his sympathies. It is well known that within a year or two past, in several districts of Central Italy, the people of the peasant and rural classes have, by a movement of their own, proceeded to elect the parish priests by votes given by heads of families in public meeting. The cases have been those in which the Bishops have nominated Pastors without paying sufficient regard to the wishes and sympathies of the population. After electing their priests the people have asked the Government to formally recognize their act and give it legal sanction. The Minister of Public Worship, in open Parliament, replied to the demand by saying that while the officers of the Crown expressed their full sympathy with the step taken, they were bound by the law of guarantee to the Papacy in such a way as no longer to enjoy liberty of action in cases similar to these involving the prerogative of the Bishops. This movement of electing the curates by the people has had its origin in the Marquis Guerrieri-Gonzaga's own district, and he has been one of the foremost to give it his decided approbation. In his speech at Friburg he said;

"Both as an Italian and a man I am hostile to the Papacy, and this not alone because it is a political institution which has held Rome under its temporal dominion, but also, and principally, because it has abused its ecclesiastical authority, and exercised a spiritual despotism immeasureably hurtful to my own country and the world at large. Whenever and wherever resistance to the Papacy manifests itself, and particularly when it takes the form of a declaration in favor of the ancient religion, I cannot fail to recognize among all such courageous adversaries of ecclesiastical tyranny friends, whether they be humble peasants of the plains of Lombardy, or celebrated theologians, historians, and philosophers of Germany, such as yourselves. So much the more I esteem it an honor to nourish and publicly manifest such sympathies, because I live in a country in which the Papacy for centuries has destroyed all deep and sincere religious sentiment, and been the cause on the one part of moral and intellectual discouragement, and on the other of a sad reaction, indifference, and sarcastic incredulity touching the most elevated interests of human society."

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

The discourse of the Italian Senator contains other expressions in the same general sense. It is but a single manifestation among many made by those in leading position in firm opposition to the purposes of the hierarchy. The positions taken are such as do not admit of compromise. One or the other of the parties must yield. Either the Papacy must accept the principle of reform or drag society back to the condition of the Middle Ages.

THE POPE'S POLICY.

According to Pius IX., the ship of St. Peter is full of yawning crevices; and the Pope calks them with the pitch and tow of his tiresome talk. I do not know as it can be said with truth that the Pontiff has entirely lost his opportunity for a reconciliation with the Italian Government, and a good understanding with Roman Catholic Europe, but it has been plausibly suggested that the passion of jealousy is now the principal obstacle between the head of the Church and the King of Italy. The unity of the country has been brought about under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel.

THE RULE OF PIUS IX.

We all know how well the Pope began his career a year or two before the memorable date of 1848, the year of so many events, and rich in so many hopes of fortunate issues. But the well-disposed Pontiff got frightened, listened to faithless counselors, and took the back track; or to keep up the figure of the bark of St. Peter, he tacked the ship and bore away in an opposite direction. It was then that Victor Emmanuel, just come to power in Piedmont, by the abdication of his father, Charles Albert, took the wind out of the Pope's sails by assuming the leadership of Italian affairs. He soon became the object toward which all aspirations were directed, and upon which all hopes were fixed. Knowing what we do of the character of Pius IX., we are obliged to accept as true what we are told, that jealousy toward the King of Italy is now the most powerful feeling or passion which keeps back the chief of the Vatican from accepting the hand held out in humble and almost obsequious friendship by the King of Italy. But the King has now all the applause which, in the beginning, the logic of circumstances promised to give to the Pope. No one has doubted that in the secret heart of Pius IX. the union of Italy has been a consummation sincerely desired. But associated with it has been the wish to have the enjoyment of the principal part of the glory and the power belonging to the ruling head of a reconstructed nation. The life or career of Pius IX. is often pronounced remarkable; but it has been remarkable for anything except being a success. It began in failure, when, after 1849 he, who had appeared in the character of a reformer, changed his rôle and became the leader of reaction. The succession of errors and failures has continued up to this time, and the crowning folly was witnessed when the Council of the Vatican voted the dogma of Papal infallibility. From that event is to be dated a new disruption of the ties by which the Roman Gerarch has held connection with the Christian world. The first of the series was the schism in the beginning of the fifth century, the fruit of which is not less than 60,000,000 of Catholics of the Greek rite owning no allegiance to the Pope. Then followed the Protestant Reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with the remarkable result in the lapse of the intervening period of nearly one hundred millions of Christians protesting against the errors of Rome. Now the work goes on, and in the bosom of the Catholic Church itself there is once more an antagonism of elements which threatens to change the harmonious unity of the edifice or bring it down in crumbling ruin. As for the reign of the present Pontiff, extended over so many years, we see nothing remarkable in that. It is not necessary to find in it any sign of the special providence of God, unless it be true that God uses a single agent as the instrument for a succession of disasters. Pius IX. comes of the family of Mastai-Ferretti, distinguished in many of its members for extraordinary longevity; and when that is said the whole story is told, and it is not necessary to pry after miracles to produce new illusions in the minds of those who do not go much below the surface of things.

HUGO'S LAST LETTER.

The hifalutin letter which Victor Hugo wrote a little while ago to some peace or other congress has been a good deal commented upon and laughed at here in Italy. There are some things calculated to "make the chickens laugh," as the Italians are in the habit of saying. There are a few unfashionable people left who believe that the world would make out to hobble along even if Paris did not exist. And as to France and its moral influence, of which such a great account is made, that has run pretty low, and France would be much more missed if she should cease to furnish to the world Bordeaux wine than she is, now that her prestige among nations is so much impaired. Few would have believed a little while back that France would become the butt of Italian witticisms, *en revanche*, for the underling condition in which she wished to keep this country, and from which Italy has, it is to be hoped, finally escaped. For the rest, ten years more of the present intimacy with Germany will have its influence upon Italian political and intellectual, if not social, tendencies. The beer and whisky drinking natives of late years have been getting the start of the wine and *noyau* races. It is the triumph of cologne-water over bergamot and otto-of-rose; or Worcestershire sauce and "mixed pickles" over maccaroni and *agro dolce*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROMISES OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—REMARKS OF THE NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Judge John T. Green addressed the South Carolina Independent Republican Convention after it had nominated him for Governor of the State. He said:

Gentlemen of the Independent Republican Convention: To have been chosen by you unanimously to be your standard-bearer in the contest in which we are all about to be engaged in the State election, fills my heart with mingled feelings of pride and gratitude. I cheerfully accept the position assigned me, and return to you, for the honor done me, my sincere thanks. I am not unmindful, gentlemen, of the difficulties that lie in our path. We are about to beard the lion in his den. We intend, if we succeed, to drive from place and power those who have degraded themselves and the people they represent. By reason of their plunder, which they have taken from the public treasury, and the political power which they possess, our task is a formidable one; and I expect in this contest every Republican will do his duty and his whole duty. It is true, gentlemen, that I am weak in body, but battling in a cause like this, I feel that I can appeal with confidence for strength to that great Being, who loveth justice and hateth iniquity. You are all aware, gentlemen, that no matter what ability, what integrity and industry I shall bring to the executive department, if elected, that my efforts must, to a certain extent, prove without fruit, unless I have the hearty co-operation of the legislative branch of the Government. Be it your duty, then, when you return home to endeavor to impress upon your people the necessity of sending as their representatives men who can appreciate the high trust given to them, and who are competent to execute it. Not men who will loiter around the State-house and idly spend their time, in the hope that the public plunderers will start some scheme which, while it puts a few paltry dollars in their pockets, gives license to our enemies to rob us of thousands. If I should be elected, I shall give you a Government controlled by the law—a fearless and impartial administration of the law. The light by which I shall guide my feet will be shed by the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof. And, finally, if success should crown our glorious cause, and victory should perch upon our banners, I here and now pledge myself that all the administrative ability which I possess, all the honesty and integrity which belongs to me, shall be devoted to the task of raising up again the prostrate form of our dear old mother State, binding up with tenderness her wounds and bruises, and wiping from her brow the shame and sorrows which have been put upon it by acts of wicked and cruel men, some of whom, be it said to their eternal shame, are children of the soil. It shall be the lofty aim of my administration to bring back to her cheeks the roses of health and beauty, to restore to her her ancient name and fame, to rehabilitate her in that garb of honor which was once her pride and glory. And in the performance of this act of filial duty, I shall earnestly invoke the aid of all who truly love and honor her. [Prolonged cheers.]

Major M. R. Delaney, the colored nominee for Lieutenant Governor was introduced, and spoke as follows:

This is one of the most extraordinary periods of my life. I have not words to express my gratitude to you for this manifestation of your high regard and confidence in me in nominating me for the second office in the gift of the people in the State of South Carolina. I have but little to say, because you have heard me frequently upon the various phases of our relations to each other, but this much I will say to you, that I have entered into this great movement with no other design than, if elected, to second, to the utmost extent, the integrity of the chief magistrate of the State. I will go a little farther than this. I will pledge all of the intelligence, all of the powers of intellect that I possess, all of the integrity of my character, to bring about between the two people in this State, black and white, those domestic relations that shall tend to the promotion of each other's welfare. I shall not act in the sense which might be understood as a partisan. In our State I shall know no other party than that which shall have for its object the general welfare of the common people, black and white. I shall strive to correct, so far as my own race is concerned, one or two political errors in our party—in the Republican Party as it formerly existed; for you will remember now that we are standing upon a new platform entirely, so far as actions are concerned. I say in our party there were three very important points for consideration. First, we were formed as a Republican Party. There was one division and one grand distinction. In the next place, we were taught that we must be in antagonism to the Democratic Party. Perhaps, as a mere party, for party purposes, that was all right. But, in the third place, we had factions and divisions in our own party, which was all wrong. And in the fourth place, which is worse still, one portion of our party was taught that we must stand in hostility to a part of the people of South Carolina. That was all wrong. I shall endeavor to correct them. These are the facts. It would ill become our nominee for the highest position in the State to say what I have said, but I think it belongs to my province to do so, because I look upon my race as that which has all and everything to lose in a contest that might be brought about by an antagonism between the races. This being true, I have but one remark to make and I am done. I do not intend to lower my standard of manhood in regard to the claims of my race one single step. I do not intend to recede from the rights that have been given us by the munificence of a just Congress of the nation, one single hair's breadth; but I do intend, in demanding all this, to demand the same equal rights and justice to every citizen, black and white, of the State of South Carolina. I shall have but one motto, and it shall be this: "Therefore, whatsoever you would have that men shall do to you, do you even so unto them." Upon this line, and with this battle-cry, "we shall fight it out if it takes the whole Summer."

WHAT HAPPENED TO A MAN RETURNING FROM THE CIRCUS.

The Schenectady *Union* of Friday tells this, but what connection there is between the fire and the young man's "spiritual" experiences it fails to explain: "Some three weeks ago a barn on the farm of Judge John Pruyn, on the Middletown road, in the town of Waterford, was burned. Recently John Palmer, residing a mile above Judge Pruyn's premises, attended a circus in the village of Waterford, and started home at about 11 o'clock, or a few minutes earlier. As he was riding along he reached the foot of the hill, midway on which the ruins of the fire lie, when, in a manner unexpected as it was startling, the wagon received a tremendous push from behind, forcing it and the team up the hill at a fearful rate. Mr. Palmer managed to bring the wagon and horses to a halt as they neared the top of the hill. Here the horses fairly sprang around, and the affrighted farmer, dismounting from the vehicle, made a close examination of the surroundings, but could discern nothing wrong. Getting into the wagon, he gathered up the reins and started up once more. But at this juncture the most startling exhibition occurred, the horses, wagon, and all being hurled sideways against the fence, without any perceptible concussion. The farmer called for help, and Richard Shaffer responded, when the evil spirits took flight, and Mr. Palmer went on his way undisturbed."

FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV.

THE BASTILE—THE POISONERS.

We suppose as long as history exists the Bastile never will be forgotten. Such distinguished authors and historians as Sismondi, Michelet, and Martin have written about the most famous of all prisons, throwing stray glimpses of light into its darkest dungeons, but still public curiosity remains unsatisfied.

Last year M. Ravaisson gave to the world the result of thirty-five years of study, and his work, *Les Archives de la Bastille*, contains innumerable documents quite novel in character, which allow us to study the manners and customs of the French, especially in the seventeenth century.

The power wielded by Louis XIV. was of the most despotic character. When the King wished to imprison any one he wrote as follows: "It is ordered that ——— shall be arrested and taken to the Bastile. His Majesty instructs the Governor to retain the person in custody until further orders." The King signed the document, which was indorsed by any Minister, and the arrest took place. Some slight difference was made as to the machinery of the arrest, according to the rank of the prisoner. If it was a person of noble birth, a file of mousquetaires did the business; if it was a person of low degree who was to be incarcerated, the sergeants or archers hurried him off without ceremony. The prisoner was ordinarily hustled into a carriage, and on arriving at the first gate of the Bastile a sentinel challenged the equipage, and, on receiving the answer "By the King's order," the portcullis was opened, the prisoner passed in, and was then often lost sight of forever.

Though the rule of Richelieu and of the king was arbitrary to a degree, and thousands of arrests and imprisonments took place for offenses which were simply political, or minor social crimes, it seems as if there was some small amount of discernment as to punishments, and that the liberties or lives of French subjects were not wholly dependent on the whims or caprices of the kings or ministers of France, or their mistresses, as in the subsequent reigns. It was Louis XIV., however, who invented the terrible *lettres de cachet*, though, at the commencement of his reign, he used them with some degree of moderation, as he is declared to have never signed one save after a certain amount of inquiry. The Regent of France, with all his terrible faults and vices, used the *lettre de cachet* most sparingly. It was Louis XV. who employed them on every occasion. As the tool of Pompadour and Du Barry, the wretched king gave to these reckless women the lives and liberties of all France. That sink of perdition, the Court of Versailles, whose corruption was only equaled during the basest periods of the Roman empire, passed from hand to hand *lettres de cachet*, with a name in blank, to be filled up according to the whim of the owner, and the privilege of putting a man or woman in prison for life was sold for twenty-five louis, or exchanged for a locket or a ring, or a lady's favor. Of course, there were two sets of laws—one for the nobility, the other for the people. The Marquis de Villequiers' carriage might come into direct collision with the equipage of the Duc D'Elbeuf, and then the varlets of these two gentlemen might fight it out in the street with bludgeons, while the noble Duke and dainty Marquis made gallant rapier play on the sidewalk. Louis XIV., opposed to dueling, had Villequiers put into the Bastile, but then the nobles interfered, and Villequiers was immediately liberated. To show even how murder could be committed by those of gentle blood with perfect impunity, M. Ravaisson cites the case of Réné De L'Hopital, Marquis de Choisy, who seemed to have enjoyed the especial privilege of killing those who incurred his displeasure. This Marquis was so great a villain that a priest living in his neighborhood applied to the tribunals for his punishment. The Marquis, escorted by two followers, laid in ambush for the priest, killed a peasant who was in the priest's company, then put his *mousqueton* to the priest's head, blew off half his face, and ended by riding his horse over the poor clergyman, and thrusting his sword through his body. The assassin was brought, in 1659, before the parliament, but his family being all powerful, he was taken to the Bastile. He entered the prison on the 30th of June, and went out a few days afterward a free man, his character having been made as white as the driven snow by means of certain royal letters.

There are numerous very strange revelations made by M. Ravaisson, showing how the Bastile opened its horrid mouth and swallowed victims who were not in the least culpable. There is a case cited of a M. Varin, a superintendent of the King's buildings. Varin had a son who refused to accept a clerical calling. His father obtained a *lettre de cachet*, and young Varin passed the most of his life within prison walls, with religious works as his only solace. A poor grocer, Niceron by name, had the audacity to protest against a certain monopoly in whale-oil, held by people of quality, and accordingly was clapped into the Bastile for life. The Jesuits, who knew how to work on the credulity of Louis XIV., not only put into the Bastile their foes, the Jansenistes, but incarcerated their refractory pupils. The King had a favorite school called Clermont College, where the Jesuits held entire sway. In 1674, on St. James' Day, a Latin play was performed, where, in heroic verses, the glory of the King and of God were equally distributed. To carry the adulation of the King to the highest extent, the inscription over the grand entrance, which read "*Collegium Claremontanum Societatis Jesu*," was changed in a night to "*Collegium Ludovici Magni.*" There was a little school-boy of but thirteen years old, with an unfortunate tendency to versifying, who mischievously posted on the walls of the school the following lines:

"Abstulit hinc Jesum posuitque insignia regis
Impia-gens: alium non colit illa deum."

Now, a boy of thirteen, capable of writing such biting lines, might, of course, in time to come do even worse. The Jesuits obtained their *lettre de cachet*, and the poor little fellow went to the Bastile, where he staid just thirty-one years. This is one of the reasons why, says a reviewer of M. Ravaisson's book, "the Clermont College was known to France and the world as the College Louis-le-Grand."

If the reign of Louis XIV. was celebrated for its literary and warlike illustrations, it was a period of terrible crimes. It was the era of poisons. Wives murdered husbands, sons killed fathers, and La Brinvilliers flourished. M. Ravaisson says: "The poisoners worked away, almost in broad daylight. Some passed themselves off for alchemists, and while preparing mineral and vegetable poisons in secret, in public showed alembics filled with innocent distillations. Colbert, just then, was paying great attention to founding glass factories in France, and many of the poisoners went to work in the royal glass works, so that they absolutely were supported by the State, while they sold their poisons at high prices. Some of these wretches gave lessons in preparing poisons, and kept professional schools, where the whole business was taught in a most thorough manner." With this horrid school of professional poison-makers, there was engrafted a belief in sorcery. Fantastic legends, more or less diabolical, seized hold of the minds of the common people, and there is no doubt but that children were sacrificed during certain incantations. The crimes perpetrated by the French at this period, in the middle of the seventeenth century, are so horrible that they had better not be described.

The poisoners for a long time laughed at justice. Then, as to-day, the detection of this particular crime was a difficult one. French opinion at this period was quite indifferent. The Parisian world was even ready to laugh, when a pretty wife got rid of an old and ugly husband by the means of a few grains of health powder. There was a certain Mme. Dreux, the wife of a member of the Parliament, who tired of a married life, was said to have tried a half dozen times to poison her better half, and who, in a fit of jealousy, was known to have poisoned the betrothed of one of her former lovers. Yet this estimable lady was well received. M. De Coulanges wrote a number of pleasant couplets directed against M. Dreux, and even the clever Mme. De Sevigné scribbled amusing letters about the whole business. It seems, however, that some people of a timid character were not exactly comfortable. Believing that glass would show traces of poison better than goblets of golden, silver, or pewter, nobody drank but out of glass. Clothes were washed at home, under the eyes of the mistress of the house; letters were disinfected for fear of poison, and pretty women would only receive bouquets of flowers with the utmost circumspection. Invitations to sup were accepted with a certain amount of suspicion, and the conduct of the host was closely watched, and what he ate or drank was only accepted by the guests. After a pleasant little supper, the least symptoms arising from natural causes, as from an indigestion, were looked upon with fear and trembling, and it was the custom, immediately on arriving home from a feast for the guests to take emetics and drenches, in order to protect themselves against the chances of any tampering with the meat or wine.

The belief in death caused by poison was so prevalent, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, at least in France, that Colbert, Louvois, the Chancellor D'Aligre, the Duke of Savoy, and hosts of other illustrious personages were supposed to have died in this way. Even Racine was thought to have made away with Mlle. Du Parc, the reigning star in Molière's troupe, for Louvois writes to the King's Lieutenant of Police "to look into the matter," which foul suspicion we are only too pleased to state, dropped into immediate oblivion.

France, in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, was utterly wicked, in the court and in the wretched abodes of the poor. If, occasionally, such an illustrious name as that of St. Simon appears, it is only as a brilliant star, shining amid general and universal moral obscurity.

CATHOLICS AND OLD CATHOLICS.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*, under date Freiburg, im Breisgau, Sept. 22: "Polemics run a little high just now in the picturesque old city of Freiburg, in the Breisgau. The wave of religious agitation blown up by the late visit of the Old Catholics is still in movement, and when it will cease, or how it will ultimately expend itself, is a problem which time alone will solve. Meanwhile the 'drum ecclesiastic' is being beaten, and thumped pretty hard too, upon certain points in dispute between the 'Old' and the 'New' Catholics. If the former feel that they are strong in having the sympathies of the ruling powers on their side, the latter are not unmindful of their numerical strength; and so it comes to pass that we hear invectives and reproaches of a want of patriotism from the one side, and see ovations and torch-light demonstrations very successfully got up by the other. Probably most people who have the cause of the Old Catholics at heart, as a purely religious movement, will have observed with regret the prominence given to German politics by the Congress at Freiburg, and the strong language and hard words used toward those who do not see their way at present, conscientiously, to a *per saltum* movement into the open arms of Bishop Reinkens. The Freiburg burghers are a decent and contented set of people, but do not consider it to be thoroughly agreeable to have their majority pointed out as disloyal. To hear Bishop Reinkens speak is a grand treat. His oratory is of that vigorous and yet refined nature that it carries most of his hearers completely with him; but there must have been few of his hearers who did not greatly regret his personal attack upon the respected Bishop Kübel, of Freiburg. Whatever may be the precise merits of the particular case in which Bishop Kübel is said to have misrepresented Reinkens, (with respect to a sentence in a sermon preached at Constance upon the subject of the Widow of Nain,) it would have been more politic, as well as polite, to have allowed his audience to exercise their own judgment as to the verdict. 'I tell you that this statement is a simple and unadulterated lie' is language which would impart a coarse flavor to the finest oratory in the world; and when a good half hour had been expended in eloquent denunciation of Bishop Kübel as being an impostor of a Bishop, 'no true Bishop,' only a so-called Bishop *in partibus infidelium*, placed in Freiburg to do the work of the Papal party without the consent of the State, a mere member of the Dom-Kapitel and nothing more, one failed to see how such expletives could aid the cause of Old Catholicism in a town where the Episcopal functions of Bishop Kübel are accepted without challenge. It may be, as Bishop Reinkens asserted, that in the pure days of the Church there could be no Bishop without a certain specified district or diocese to administer, and that the person who is officially called the 'Bishop of Leuka' would, had he lived in such days, have been in no way permitted to act as Bishop of Freiburg; but, at the same time, one could not help feeling some degree of mental confusion as to the express whereabouts of the diocese of the eloquent Bishop who was thus so authoritatively expounding the ancient ecclesiastical law. It was, happily, convenient for Bishop Kübel to be away upon a confirmation tour during the sittings of the Old Catholic Congress, or, possibly, the battle between the 'Old' and 'New' Catholicism might have been fought out during some chance meeting upon the Karlsplatz, to the great edification of divided Christendom. From this confirmation tour, however, he returned last Saturday evening, when the pent-up gases caused by the fermentation due to the words of Bishop Reinkens found vent in the organization of a monster demonstration, whose object was, perhaps, something deeper than to give a mere 'Hoch' to Bishop Kübel after his few days' absence. A thousand torch-bearers were assembled at the railway station, and bands played, and hymns were sung, and cheers were given as the Bishop stepped into the carriage awaiting him, and was escorted to his house. The gleam from the flaring pitch illuminated brilliantly the irregular gables and picturesque fountains of the Kaiser strasse as the procession traversed it, and the graceful perforated spire showed its delicate lace work to the greatest advantage as the red glare flashed upon it from below. Some thousands of persons were in movement throughout the city, and the bustle and motion formed a strong contrast to the usual quiet and sleepy state which is the normal condition of Freiburg when the evenings are but little advanced. Arrived at the end of its journey in the Herren strasse (formerly Priester strasse, and still inhabited by many of the Cathedral clergy,) the 'Fackel Zug' halted, and the hymn 'Gott ist meine Zuversicht' was beautifully sung by selected voices. Then up rose Bishop Kübel, and, prefacing his speech with the words 'Gelobt sei Jesus Christus,' addressed the crowd around him, thanking the inhabitants of Freiburg for the brilliant reception they had given him, of which he was personally unworthy. He did not know, he added, all that had been said about him by certain persons during his absence, but the present demonstration, at all events, led him to suppose that it was given by those who held him to be their rightful Bishop. He believed it would not be out of keeping with the temper of those around him if he concluded his expression of thanks with a cheer for the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. As the clear and ringing voice of the Bishop ceased, the demanded 'Hoch' was given three times over, after which a leading lawyer (Herr Marbe) of Freiburg addressed the Bishop in the name of the majority of the inhabitants, laying especial weight upon 'the unheard-of and uncalled-for calumnious attack' made upon him during his absence. 'May Almighty God strengthen us and grant us patience, as well as courage and grace, in order to withstand such attacks as they ought to be withstood,' continued the speaker, and thousands of voices responded to the peroration—'Long live our rightful and most worthy Bishop, Lothar von Kübel! lebe Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!' Colored fires were burned upon an opposite balcony, which rendered the whole of the proceedings as clear as at noon-day. The procession then filed off to the open space of the Karlsplatz, where the torches were thrown high up into the air, as is the usual mode of winding up such manifestations, and in half an hour more, except where a few knots of excited speakers occupied the street corners, Freiburg was as quiet as usual."

SAN FRANCISCO MILLIONAIRES.

The following, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is a carefully prepared list of individuals and firms in San Francisco whose reputed wealth exceeds $1,000,000, and a good proportion of these are credited with possessions ranging in extent from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. Of course there are a legion of citizens accounted comfortably well off, which estimate of opulence is supposed to comprehend any degree inside the million standard. The individual towers of strength are: Michael Reese, D. O. Mills, William Sharon, W. C. Ralston, Charles Lux, Henry Miller, John Parrott, A. Hayward, Levi Strauss, Louis Strauss, Jacob Scholle, William Scholle, James Phelan, L. Sachs, William S. Clark, J. C. Flood, William S. O'Brien, C. S. Hastings, N. Luning, Claus Spreckels, Thomas Bell, A. B. McCreery, R. Johnson, Jr., S. Crim, Jonas G. Clark, J. B. Thomas, Moses Ellis, Benjamin Richardson, M. Livingstone, Peter Donahue, H. M. Newhall, Josiah Belden, A. J. Pope, William C. Talbot, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, Joseph Donahue, D. T. Murphy, Adam Grant, M. S. Latham, R. B. Woodward, L. Tevis, J. B. Haggin, J. Glazier, O. C. Pratt, Thomas H. Blythe, John Center, R. Morrow, John Mackie, I. Friedlander, A. A. Cohen, E. J. Baldwin. The eminently wealthy firms are Lazard Freres, James Donahue Estate, Russ Estate, A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., Reis Brothers, Watt Brothers, Lick Estate, Pierce Brothers, Howard & Shafter, Main & Winchester, Cunningham Estate, Tubbs Brother, Martin Brothers, Howard Estate, La Vega Estate, B. & J. S. Doe.

DEMOCRATIC ASSESSMENTS ON PRISON GUARDS.

A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cleveland *Herald*, dated the 7th inst., says: "The Democratic leaders have created a new order of getting money for campaign purposes. To-day was pay day at the Penitentiary, and as each guard called at the Clerk's office for his month's wages, $65, he was informed that an assessment of $5 per man had been made to pay the expenses of the campaign. Most of the Democratic guards shelled out, lest they might lose their positions if they refused. Two or three, however, declined doing so at first, though it is said that on further consideration they 'came down with the stamps.' There are several Republicans yet on duty there who refuse to support the party in that kind of a style."

AN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

UNION OF THE DUKE VLADIMIR AND THE DUCHESS MARIE.

THE CEREMONIES IN ST. PETERSBURG—A BRILLIANT PROCESSION—THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AND THE AUGUST PAIR—THE MARRIAGE—A GRAND SHOW ON THE HAPPY OCCASION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

Princes and Grand Dukes sometimes get married very much as ordinary people do, in so far at least as the element of love is concerned. They are sometimes so fortunate as to fall in love with a suitable lady of their own rank, so that the consequent marriage is not merely a political arrangement, to which the best affections of two young people are sacrificed. The Grand Duke Vladimir, whose wedding with the Duchess Marie, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is to-day celebrated, is one of the happy Princes. He met the young lady while visiting at Berlin, as all the court world of two countries knows, was struck with love at first sight, and pushed his wooing with such success that he left Berlin an engaged man. There was just difficulty enough to be overcome to establish the truth of their love according to the dictum of a well-worn proverb. The Duchess Marie Alexandrine Elizabeth Eléonore was a Protestant, with enough of the Bismarckan purity to her faith to make her acceptance of the Grand Duke conditional upon liberty to remain a Lutheran in her marriage. The Grand Duke was willing enough to yield this point, and so was the Emperor, when his sanction was asked to the engagement, with its conditions. In these days of liberality, even the head of the Russian Church is not inclined to be too rigid in enforcing orthodoxy. Perhaps he would have been severer had the sanction been asked in St. Petersburg; but he was away from home, alone, and under the seductive influences of a visit to the Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. But when the new match was laid before the Empress of Russia, she positively refused her assent to the condition imposed. She herself had been obliged to enter the Russian Church upon her marriage, and she thought that church quite good enough for any daughter-in-law of hers. It seems to be a general truth that the ecclesiastical convictions of ladies, no matter how acquired, no matter whether grounded upon theological or religious convictions, or merely upon *esprit de corps*, are much more inflexible than those of men, and for nearly two years the Empress of Russia and the Duchess Marie of Mecklenberg both continued shining examples under this truth. But the Empress has somehow or other listened to reason, and, as a consequence, the Duchess Marie recently came to Tsarskoé Sélo as the affianced bride of Vladimir.

The reception at Tsarskoé Sélo has been of the utmost pomp and circumstance. A Summer palace in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg has not, perhaps, all the accommodations which the Winter palace and the capital could have furnished. Still, there has been a naval review, a manœuvre of the troops, races, illuminations, and such a round of gayeties as Emperors know how to afford, and yesterday the city was treated to the sight of a triumphal entry, such as is usually made before the wedding of a foreign Princess to a member of the imperial family. For a day or two previous the Nevsky prospect had been gay with preparations. Flags were hung out, balconies and arcades were draped with bright colors. Stagings with seats were erected at some of the best points of view, particularly in front of the Cathedral of Kazan, where the immense semi-circular colonnade, that some patriotic Russians fancy to be a rival to that of St. Peter's at Rome, was lined with sloping seats draped in front with scarlet and decked with pretty devices in flags and shields till the gray church looked like a circus arena. We were invited to view the procession from a corner room on the Nevsky, commanding almost the entire street, and made our way thither at an hour that would have seemed ludicrously early to one ignorant of the difficulties in the way of getting about a city on such occasions.

Early as it was the Nevsky was already cleared and barred as a thoroughfare. On one side, as far as the eye could reach in each direction, was a double line of mounted cuirassiers; opposite these a double line of infantry. The former were very splendid with white coats, and gilded cuirasses, and helmets surmounted with the imperial double-headed eagle. They were mounted upon magnificent horses, also uniform as to color, for all were of the same shade of chestnut. Some regiments of the cuirassiers had broad stripes, epaulets, and housings of a peculiarly lovely blue, while others had similar decorations in orange. Behind this brilliant fence were, first, crowds, and then the decorated buildings, also swarming with spectators to the ridges of the roofs.

Of course, we had to wait a long time for the procession—the waiting is an inseparable accompaniment of such occasions everywhere. Meanwhile the crowd waited as in New-York, chaffing each other, finding food for inextinguishable laughter in the fact that three lame dogs together took the empty space in the middle of the street as specially reserved for their convenience. They waddled and limped after each other with doggish fervor in the matter of street acquaintances, and with utter indifference to the number of observers, found the street none too wide or too long for their rickety antics. But at last the sound of guns announced that the imperial party had reached the station, and after a no more than reasonable delay the head of the procession was seen in the far distance.

It may as well be confessed first as last that in making up processions America is but a savage alongside of Russia. Here were no hired hacks filled with smug Aldermen, looking a little less respectable than the unfurbished coachmen; no express-wagons, no exhibitions of industry, which exhibit nothing but the advertising energy of certain manufacturing houses. It was the useless display of the splendor of a despotic power, to pay for which the teeming millions groan, according to some familiar election and Fourth of July eloquence; but after all it was very beautiful. First came a Chief of Police with twelve mounted gendarmes. The Chief had eyes which seemed to scrutinize narrowly everything, from the pavements to the chimney pots. Was it force of habit or really precautionary? Immediately after began the splendor of the cortége. First came the squadron of the Caucasus, the personal guards of the Emperor—Circassians and Georgians, in chain-armor, covered with Oriental magnificence of color, their horses equally with themselves being gorgeous in colors and embroidery. It was like a bed of tulips—such beds as flourish in the soil round Haarlem—when all the hues of the rainbow toss together in the Spring winds. Some had lances and long bows and arrows, and galloped back and forth along the lines with jingling bridles and flashing mail, while the rank and file carried good western breechloaders. Then came lackeys of the palace on foot, with irreproachable calves, and with velvet stiff with gold lace and black eagles. They were splendid, but they did not touch the imagination, as did the Circassians and the Arabs of the court—swarthy fellows, with India shawls over their satin and gold lace. Finally, after horsemen and footmen came the carriages—magnificent gilded affairs, drawn by four or six horses, as golden almost as the carriages, the horses being led by grooms as fine as themselves. There was an increase in splendor even among such superlative things as these equipages, until at last appeared a "turn-out" that any one might know at a glance must contain the Empress and the "august bride," as she is styled. There were eight white horses, mounted and led, and the coach itself blazing with gold, had the Imperial eagles at the corners, and the Imperial crown atop. Through the immense crystal windows were seen the Empress and the Duchess, bowing right and left to the shouting crowd. The Empress bowed with the mechanical precision gained by a lifetime of practice. The young Duchess had crimson spots upon her cheeks and though evidently doing her best to emulate the example of the lady at her side, put into her task a fervor that the other must have lost years ago. She was even amused at some of the street sights, and between two nods she flashed a brilliant smile, with a quick remark, to the serene Empress. With her solid German frame, she may, perhaps, carry many years of court ceremony without weariness, though she will never repeat the keen interest of yesterday, or of these bridal festivities.

If you ask, "Is she pretty?" I shall imitate the courtly old gentleman who was questioned by a wag, hoping to trap him into an avowal that one certain lady at least was not pretty: "Youth and health are always beautiful." Doubly so in this case, because seemingly united with good sense and good temper. The Emperor, on a white horse, in simple General's uniform, rode beside the Empress, the Grand duke Vladimir beside the bride. After them came all the Russian Grand Dukes, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a host of princely relatives and guests, all mounted and, of course, glittering. Then other golden carriages, with the Grand Duchesses, Princesses, and ladies of the court. Then, finally, mounted troops, Cossacks and cuirassiers, unmounted troops, including the Pavoosky regiment in high hats of the form made familiar by Offenbach's "Grande Duchesse," and, finally, the banners of imperial regiments, often very badly tattered, with escort of honor, and thus, with bells and cannon, music and shouting thousands, the brilliant pageant moved on to the Kazan Church, where the Archbishop, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, with a host of assistants, met it at the door, with a blessing. The procession was really a sort of pilgrimage. A prayer had to be offered, as on all State occasions, before the holy picture, called miraculous, of Our Lady of Kazan. After which, to the strains of "God Save the Emperor," the procession resumed its way to the Winter palace, where prayers were again offered, and where the court clergy again blessed with cross and holy water the imperial pair and the young bride and groom. This concluded the ceremony of the day.

AUG. 28.—To-day the wedding took place at the Winter palace, celebrated in the chapel of the palace by the Metropolitan, with a great deal of assistance, and in the Hall of Alexander by the Lutheran Bishop Richter. Properly speaking the Metropolitan can scarcely be said to have performed any part of the marriage service. He is a monk, and, according to the rules of the Russian Church, as such not competent to join people together in wedlock, but upon the entry of the imperial party into the chapel he bestowed his blessing upon them severally as they knelt before him, and kissed his hand. In the case of the Emperor and Empress, the kisses are reciprocal—the Archbishop and their Majesties performing simultaneously the same act of homage. As for the ceremony of marriage, that has been so often and so recently described on the occasion of the union of the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with the Duke of Edinburgh, that I need not tell of it here. The throng of guests was not so brilliant as at the former wedding. This is the empty season at St. Petersburg, and though many Russian officials hurried home from their Summer wanderings, in order to be present, there was somehow a scarcity of ladies. The magnificent uniforms of the men were not enlivening, at least not sufficiently so to save the wedding from being characterized as dull. But then it is hard to see how it could be otherwise, even in the most favorable circumstances. Those who really witness the religious ceremony are crowded into the over-gilded rococo chapel, which is not large enough for more than half the people entitled to be present. For the rest—ladies and gentlemen who are admitted to the palace, but not to the chapel—the utmost they see is the imperial cortége on its way to and from the ceremony. They have to content themselves with a confused glimpse of magnificent robes, and of those astonishing jewels for which the Russian Court is justly famous. After standing an hour and a half for ten minutes of spectacle the guests are allowed to go home. In the evening there is to be a ball—that is, the guests of the morning assemble again at the palace, and watch the Imperial circle as they walk through a polonaise. At the conclusion of the dance their august Imperial Majesties bow to their guests and retire, leaving the company free to follow their example. Then the Grand Duke and his bride are escorted, in the golden carriages, to the charming new palace that has been made ready for the housekeeping of the young couple. By the way, let me say concerning these carriages that they are of some little historical interest. That in which the Empress was driven was a present from Frederick the Great to the Empress Elizabeth in 1746, I believe. Others are memorials of the taste of Catherine II. Two have panels painted Watteau, and so on.

To-morrow the diplomatic corps and the various dignitaries of the court and city are to be presented formally to the "*augustes nouveaux mariés*," as they are styled in the invitations, and afterward to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In the evening the islands covered with parks and villas are to be illuminated and fireworks to be exhibited on the water. The next evening the Emperor invites the court world to the Grand Theatre, where an act of Glinka's "Life for the Tsar" will be followed by a ballet. The day after that the Grand Duke and his bride are allowed to be absorbed into the world of august married people. They will have had their brilliant wedding, and will be happy, if they never more are of consequence in the eyes of the world.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

There has been the usual number of American visitors in St. Petersburg this Summer. Many come in June on their way to or from the North Cape, where they go to see the midnight sun. Later they are drawn by the fair at Nijni Novgorod, which, however, is losing its attractions since the extension of railways in Russia has diminished its importance. Among the visitors of this Summer may be mention Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate and Consular Inspector. Dr. Newman preached in the Anglo-American Chapel while here, and gave much satisfaction. Then Col. Gourand is here with a Pullman sleeping car, in which he has traversed a great part of Europe, and which he hopes to introduce into Russia. He comes here from Italy, where he has made contracts with all, or nearly all, the railways of the country. Close upon his heels comes Col. Mann, who has also a sleeping car that he wishes to introduce—the "wagon-lit," which is now found between Ostend and Berlin, and which also runs from Berlin to the Russian frontier at Eydkuhnen. There is not room, it seems, for both to succeed in this country, and perhaps the real rival of each is not the other, but the Russian railway Directors, who, though quite willing to improve the sleeping accommodation which they have furnished for years, are still anxious to have cars of Russian design and manufacture, the encouragement of home industry being a passion not exclusively American.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE IN LOUISIANA.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, has written a letter giving his views upon the Louisiana affair, and while commending Dunn and his supporters for yielding to the demands of the General Government, he warmly indorses the action of President Grant. He says: "The action of President Grant is in strict accordance with the laws and the Constitution of the United States, and entitles him to the respect and support of the whole country. If an odious State Government could be overthrown by domestic violence, and the successful party upheld in its usurped authority, we should witness scenes all over the country far more deplorable than those which have been exhibited in Louisiana. The instability of government in France would be more than rivaled by the instability of government in this country. To concede that the President may intervene in the affairs of a State, and decide as to the rightful authority of the parties claiming the executive power, and put down one and set up another, is to invest him with authority not less imperial than that of the Cæsars when the last vestige of Roman liberty had disappeared. The question under consideration is too great for a party to decide. It transcends the limits of all such organizations and appeals to the nation. It is the most momentous crisis that has occurred in the history of the Government, with the exception of that which culminated in the late war between the States. It has furnished a new test of the power of the Constitution. Let us hope to see the people of Louisiana acquiesce in the exercise of the authority of the United States with the self-control and dignity which ought to characterize a free people, who recognize the supremacy of law.

ACTIVITY IN THE COAL TRADE.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of the 8th inst. says: "Last week was the banner week in the history of the Schuylkill region coal trade, so far as shipments were concerned. All week loaded coal trains were sent down the road in quick succession. Saturday was the banner day of this banner week. Thirty-nine trains were dispatched from Palo Alto, and five from Tamaqua, making forty-four in all. The average number of cars to a train was 125, and the average number of tons of coal to the car was five. So that about 27,000 tons of coal were sent from this region on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874. Thirty-three empty trains came up the road that day."

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

On the 25th of August Herman Goldman, of No. 92 Chatham street, was assaulted on the corner of West and Twelfth streets by two men, and robbed of a bundle containing a quantity of velveteen and clothing. One of his assailants, named John Gilmore, was arrested at the time and is now in State Prison serving a term for the offense. The other escaped, but was arrested on Friday evening. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Smith, he gave his name as Henry Watson. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer on being identified by Mr. Goldman. Watson's alias is William Gallagher.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

THE FIRST GLIMMERINGS OF THE REBELLION—POSITION OF OLD-TIME DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Oct. 9.

It was the oft-expressed opinion of our then distinguished townsman, the late William H. Seward, during the recent war to maintain the Union, that if Silas Wright, Azariah C. Flagg, and Michael Hoffman were alive to see the culmination of the doctrines of Calhoun, as he and his Republican friends were seeing it, they would be obliged by the condition of parties and the necessities of their natures to be, like Gen. Dix, Lieut. Gov. Dickinson, and Senator King, Republicans. It was no secret in Democratic circles that the three statesmen first mentioned were as apprehensive in their life-time as President Jackson ever was that Calhounism would obtain such an ascendency in the councils of the nation at one time or another as to render it absolutely necessary for the solid men of all parties in the free States to unite to put it down. They did not live to see the culmination, to see the blow so long impending actually struck; but their distinguished Jackson colleagues, Dix, Dickinson, and King, did. And the stand for the Union which the latter took during the war was that which Wright, Flagg, and Hoffman would have taken, in the opinion of Mr. Seward, had they been living. The presence of Gov. Dix in our city reminded us of that frequent and well-remembered remark of Mr. Seward, and suggested the timeliness of making this note of it.

There is a chapter of Democratic history lying back of all the public free-soil movements of 1848 which the younger class of politicians of the present day in both parties very imperfectly comprehend. It was the chapter relating to the annexation of Texas, in which Ex-Senator Silas Wright and Senator John A. Dix and our own Representative, George Rathbun, bore a prominent part. In order to carry this State for Polk, Silas Wright, who was opposed to the extension of slavery by the annexation of new territory, consented to run for Governor in the Fall of 1844, and was elected; and he ran for that office with the understanding with the friends of Polk that if he did carry this State and Polk should be elected to the Presidency, he should be called to the chair of Secretary of State. The bad faith of President Polk toward Mr. Wright in that respect and his intrigues for the annexation of Texas, well remembered by the older politicians, provoked a feeling in the bosom of the friends of Mr. Wright which, by the logic of events, led to the conflict between the North and South which could be repressed only by military force. It was that chapter of superinducing provocations to which Mr. Seward referred when he remarked that Wright, Flagg, and Hoffman would have been at the side of Dix, Dickinson, and King during the war, had they been living to see the struggle.

The subject of the annexation of Texas came to a vote in the committee of the whole House of Representatives on the 25th of January, 1845, when a substitute for the resolutions reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, offered by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, was adopted. That substitute provided for annexation without recourse to the treaty-making power of the Government. The resolutions thus amended passed the House by a vote of 120 against 98—among the negative votes was that of our Representative, Rathbun. In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Relations reported adversely to the House resolutions, on the ground that annexation could be effected only by the treaty-making power. The same position had been taken in the House by Rathbun. Col. Benton then introduced a bill providing for annexation by treaty, to be submitted to the Senate for approval, or by articles of compact to be submitted to both Houses of Congress, and, thereupon, an earnest debate ensued, which was continued from day to day to the 26th, when it became apparent that the resolutions as they came from the House of Representatives could not be passed.

At that stage of the proceedings Senator (now Governor) Dix, after a consultation with Senators Niles, Benton, and Haywood and several friends of Ex-Senator (then Governor) Silas Wright, including Representative Rathbun, called on Polk, the President elect, then in Washington, who pretended to be very anxious to have the subject disposed of during that session, in Tyler's administration, and informed him that, in view of the certainty that the passage of the House resolution would involve us in a war with Mexico, several Senators, including himself, would not vote for them. The President elect thought it was too late in the session to introduce into Congress resolutions entirely new on that subject with any reasonable prospect of their passage; but he pledged his honor to Senator Dix that if they would amend the resolutions by adding a section giving the President the discretion, at his election, to treat for annexation, he would, when the subject came to him, as it probably would after the 4th of March, to execute, exercise and use only the negotiatory power conferred by the proposed amendment.

That pledge was accepted by Senator Dix as one made in good faith and certain to be fulfilled by the President elect, to whom at that hour the resolutions seemed necessarily to go for execution, as there would not be time for Tyler to touch them before the end of his term. Senator Dix thereupon communicated the promise of the President elect to Senators Niles, Benton, and Haywood, who consented, as he did, to vote for the resolutions with such amendment attached.

Confiding in the President elect to carry out his pledge, Senators Dix, Niles, Benton, and Haywood voted for the resolutions thus amended, and they were passed by their votes and sent back to the House for concurrence. In the House no other question than that of concurrence in the amendment was submitted. Not without serious apprehensions that the President elect was then under the influence of Calhoun, and would not only be faithless to his pledge, but would be, as he turned out to be, faithless to Mr. Wright, who, by giving him the vote of New-York, had elected him to the Presidency, the friends of Mr. Wright in the House, who had voted against the resolutions, voted late in the night of the 1st of March to concur in the amendment of the Senate, when the resolutions were duly signed by the presiding officers, and transmitted to President Tyler for approval.

The resolutions being passed and approved, they would in the ordinary course of executive practice, as was expected by Senator Dix and his friends, have gone over into Mr. Polk's administration for execution. But Mr. Polk was then in collusion with Tyler and Calhoun, and could not fulfill his pledge to Senator Dix without breaking faith with them. Calhoun, as he always had been on the slave question, was imperious and inexorable, and he would not allow the pledge to be fulfilled. It was believed that Polk advised Tyler of the dilemma in which he was placed, and of the necessity of such immediate action as would extricate him from it.

It is positively known that they had a consultation, and that it was privately arranged between them that Tyler should commission an agent to proceed forthwith to Texas and offer that Government annexation under the first and second sections of the bill; and that when President Polk was called upon, on the 5th of March, for information respecting the subject, he very complacently replied that he regretted the fact, but that Mr. Tyler had anticipated him, and by previous action had put it out of his power to comply with his pledge to Senator Dix.

Texas was annexed in violation of that pledge, and the apprehended war with Mexico followed as a logical consequence.

And notwithstanding his obligations to the friends of Mr. Wright for his election, (his majority in the colleges was only thirty-two,) Mr. Polk removed to Washington soon after his election, fell under the influence of Calhoun, and agreed with him not only that Mr. Wright should be excluded from his Cabinet, but consented to have him conspicuously tabooed in the Washington *Globe*, purchased by Thomas Ritchie with money lent from the Treasury by Tyler, as a recreant to the Democratic faith. The place of Secretary of State, as everybody knows, was given to Buchanan, who bowed to Calhoun and pandered to the slave power as long as he lived.

In the Winter of 1847, when the three million bill with power to treat for California and other Mexican territory, with the Wilmot proviso attached, was under consideration in the Senate, and when Calhoun, who had got back into that body from South Carolina, was fighting that proviso, another tussle between freedom and slavery occurred, in which Senator Dix bore a prominent part. Calhoun then threatened a dissolution of the Union unless the new territory should be admitted without restrictions in respect to slavery. In relation to that threat Senator Dix, among other things, with the approbation of Flagg and Hoffman, then living, said:

"I have heard with great regret the dissolution of the Union spoken of in connection with this measure. I can hardly think that those who so connect the two subjects are aware of the position in which they place themselves. It is virtually declaring that unless we will consent to bring free territory into the Union and leave it open to the extension of slavery, the Union shall be dissolved. Our Southern friends have heretofore stood upon the ground of defense; of maintaining slavery within their own limits against interference from without. The ground of extension is now taken—of the extension of slavery over and upon free territory. It is new ground, and it is taken with avowals which are calculated to spread surprise and alarm throughout the non-slaveholding States. The course of the non-slaveholding States under these new developments will be steady and firm. No State will stand by the Union with more inflexible determination to maintain it than New-York. None will adhere more tenaciously to all the obligations of the Constitution. And yet none could hope for a higher career of prosperity if the States were to be dissevered. Standing, as she does, on the line of commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and the great lakes, with the rich, productive States bordering on her and them, the addition of the custom-house to her internal channels of communication would make her the wealthiest community in proportion to her population within the pale of civilization. She would be an empire in herself. But she scorns to enter into an estimate of these advantages. She will not calculate the value of the Union. She prefers to stand as she does, on the same footing as the smallest of the States, herself the most populous and most powerful, rather than to stand foremost and pre-eminent in the field of disunion. In whatever manner this question shall be decided, she will be found on the side of Union."

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 11, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 8th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A resolution embodying a protest against Ritualism, and recommending a canon for the suppression of ritualistic practices, was offered in the Protestant Episcopal Convention yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Canons. It is the resolution adopted some time since by the Convention of the Virginia Diocese. Favorable reports were made on the nominations of two bishops, Rev. EDWARD R. WELLS, Bishop elect of Wisconsin, and Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, of the Illinois Diocese. The convention adopted resolutions recommending some alterations in the constitution, and also that ministers be liable to trial for acts contrary to the canons. An invitation was received inviting the American bishops and clergy to attend the English congress next year. Interesting reports of the proceedings of the convention will be found in our news columns.

It is announced that the troublous Schleswig question is likely to be referred to the arbitration of the Queen of England. Denmark is said to favor arbitration, but we are left quite in the dark as to the intentions or desires of Germany, the second, and rather the more important party to a compact which might, if agreed upon, prevent a long and cruel war. In the present condition of European politics, war is not among the altogether improbable contingencies; and anything which will hinder the opening of the "dead-lock" now maintained by several prominent European nations, will doubtless be favorably received by the majority of the civilized powers. Germany can certainly afford to submit a question which is not of importance to her national existence, to the decision of a Queen closely allied by family ties to both Danes and Teutons.

The Italian Police have for some time past found it necessary to watch the proceedings of the "International Society," which still drags out a feeble existence in some of the European centres. By cable comes the intelligence that a few "Orsini" bombs of the traditional type, as well as some scatter-brained socialist proclamations, have been seized in a house in Florence. We are left quite in the dark as to the object of this revolutionary machinery, but we cannot believe that the working men of Italy are mad enough to listen anew to the counsels of the demagogues who have thus far made such summary failures everywhere in Europe. Both bombs and proclamations are probably the work of some crazy revolutionist, whose proper residence is a lunatic asylum.

It will be remembered that Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Virginia, recently accepted the challenge of Gen. MAHONE, the Railway King of the "Old Dominion," to fight a duel. The "affair of honor" was nipped in the bud, and so now is Gen. JOHNSON, who was one of the several Conservative candidates for a seat in the State Senate, but who has withdrawn from the contest. It is said that Gen. JOHNSON, as well as his friends, for some time maintained that he had not become ineligible for office by accepting a challenge; but in the face of his recent conduct, he evidently does not think it wise to try public opinion on that point. Anti-dueling sentiment seems to be becoming pretty thoroughly established in Virginia.

The advocates of woman suffrage received but cold comfort from both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Judgeship of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the other day. A lady acting as Secretary for a committee of the Citizens' Suffrage Association of Philadelphia sent a circular letter to the candidates asking their opinion as to woman's right to the ballot. But she, unluckily, in the opening paragraph of her letter, admitted that "a Judge, the living oracle of the law, *should be pledged to no one.*" Whereupon each candidate immediately replied, quoting her paragraph, and advancing it as an excellent reason why he should decline to answer her question while a popular election was pending.

THE WORK OF THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

The Tammany County Convention has met and made its nominations according to order. JOHN KELLY's protegé, Mr. W. H. WICKHAM, is the candidate for Mayor, and JOHN MORRISSEY's pet, "JIMMY" HAYES, is the candidate for Register. Four Aldermen at large have been nominated, every one of whom has been more or less actively identified with the TWEED régime, and who are neither in character nor ability any improvement upon the boards which were the docile instruments of the old Ring. The ticket is a thoroughly contemptible one—an insult to every respectable Democrat, and a bold defiance to the enlightened public sentiment of New-York. It creates no enthusiasm even among the mongrel crowd that nominated it, and if the honest majority of the voters of the City cannot be rallied to beat such nominations, it will be chiefly due to the want of unity and breadth of policy among the organizations which represent the opposition to Tammany Hall. Before the convention had organized, there were hearty anathemas against the tyranny of the new Ring by the very men who rose as if pulled by wires when their leaders called on them to indorse the cut-and-dried programme. That dissatisfaction will show itself on election day in a fashion not so easily quelled, if the Republican and Independent organizations know how to consult interests and principles which the inner circle of Tammany Hall has ostentatiously ignored.

The most superficial analysis of the Tammany ticket will show its weakness. Mr. WICKHAM is a man entirely unknown to the great majority of this community—a man of no commercial standing and little popular influence. He stuck to the Apollo Hall faction of the Democracy when its fortunes seemed to be in the ascendant, and he came to Tammany when the loaves and fishes were likely to be divided there. His slavish attendance upon JOHN KELLY during the last few months has made him the laughing-stock of the political loafers who keep track of such things; and now that he has dunned a nomination for the Mayoralty out of the "Boss" of the new Ring, it will be well understood that it is at the price of being simply the puppet of the leaders of Tammany Hall. The nominee for Register was a member of TWEED's Board of Supervisors of infamous memory, and grew rich during his participation in Ring politics. We never heard that HAYES found anything to condemn in the methods of the Master Thief, and his nomination on the demand of the professional gambler, who claims to be joint ruler of the Democratic Party in this City, is a very natural tribute to his peculiar abilities. If the respectable men of the party do not resent the insult implied in a nomination like this, let us hear no more twaddle about the element of Reform in Tammany Hall.

First among the four nominees for Alderman at Large, is one W. L. COLE, said to be the editor of a weekly publication called the *Irish-American*. The most noticeable fact in the history of this paper is the sudden partiality exhibited toward it by the Tammany Ring in 1870. In that year it received $17,454 for Corporation advertising. Next year it did a good deal better, having received during the first eight months of the year, $36,459, as one of the official papers. Even at this liberal rate of compensation the *Irish-American* presented to the Board of Audit, in 1872, unpaid bills for advertising amounting to $33,204. Rather less than half this amount, or $15,449, was allowed by the board, and Mr. COLE's paper has doubtless been greatly disgusted with the practices of reformed government ever since. Mr. COLE is said to be part proprietor as well as editor of the *Irish-American*. He may be presumed, therefore, to have got his share of the pay of the Ring, which he, doubtless, did his best to earn. What he has done to deserve the gratitude of TWEED's successors we are unable to conjecture.

The next nominee, JOHN W. GUNTZER, liquor dealer, has a still more unsavory record. At the charter election of December, 1869, he was counted in as Alderman from the Tenth District, and the fraud was covered up by the same rascally Board of Canvassers that gave Alderman FLORENCE SCANNELL his seat, and that confirmed the gross and palpable cheat by which Police Justice COULTER was declared elected over HENRY MURRAY. The returns received from the Tenth District on the night after the election showed that the Young Democracy candidate, HENRY SEGER, had 1,783 votes, against GUNTZER's 1,671. The minority became converted into a majority in accordance with the methods pursued at one of the most shameful parodies upon an election ever held in this City. A German mass-meeting of that date has left on record the opinion that at the charter election of 1869 the people were "robbed by Tammany Hall of the privilege of voting, and their candidates cheated of their rights by unparalleled swindles and enormous frauds." In GUNTZER's case the fraud appears to have been too gross even for the knavish Tammany Board of Aldermen to sustain. In February, 1870, that board, with only two dissenting votes, awarded the seat to SEGER. Considered as the political product of such a time, GUNTZER's reappearance as a candidate of the new Ring can hardly be called auspicious. We may safely assume, however, that if elected this time it will not be by ballot-stuffing.

The other two candidates—SAMUEL A. LEWIS and MAGNUS GROSS—had the distinction of being appointed by Mayor HALL as members of the Democratic majority on the Board of Education of 1870. The former gentleman ran as candidate for Alderman on the Apollo Hall ticket in 1872, and was defeated. He is, we believe, proprietor of an obscure Jewish weekly, which enjoyed some advertising pickings under TWEED, and which has recently been distinguished for fulsome eulogy of JOHN KELLY. MAGNUS GROSS has been an active Tammany politician for several years. He was as supple a tool of TWEED as he will be of KELLY and MORRISSEY. He and GUNTZER appear to be nominated to please the German element in Tammany Hall. We should like to hear how the respectable mass of Germans are satisfied with the precious pair of representatives whom JOHN KELLY has selected for them.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Although there was a falling off in the amount of greenbacks held by the City banks, at the date of their last statement, of $2,396,275, it still remains true that there is a great deal of idle money in the City. The greenbacks in reserve amounted, at the date referred to, to $63,966,100; money is to be had on call at from two to three per cent.; prime mercantile paper is sold at five and a half to six per cent., running three months, or even four months; and speculation, reported from time to time as "active" or "lively," is, in point of fact, very much at a stand-still. There are other signs of the accumulation of money at this centre even more significant than the condition of the bank reserves or the rate of interest. One of these is the rapidity with which our City taxes are being paid. Money is coming into the City Treasury, especially for personal taxes, at a rate which, we should say, might before long prove embarrassing to the officials. During the last thirty days ten millions of the taxes of the year have been received. We doubt if over one-third this amount was received during the thirty days after the books were opened last year. Of course, the chief reason for this alacrity is the allowance of seven per cent., which the City makes for payments made before Nov. 1. Most of the large tax-payers have the money lying idle, and are only too glad to get a few hundred dollars deduction on their early payments. The accumulation of money in the New-York market beyond the active demand for it explains the fact of such unusually large payments being called out by such apparently slender inducements.

We have noted the extremely low rates for loans of all kinds. Their range is the more remarkable when we remember that this is the season of the year when money is expected to be in great demand, and when, for many years back, it has been invariably eagerly sought for. The Autumn and Spring have long been regarded as beyond all doubt periods of probable stringency, and the Autumn especially. It will be remembered that it was to counteract this stringency, and to aid in the process which was supposed to be the cause of it, viz., the "moving of the crops" that Mr. BOUTWELL invented and employed the famous "reserve" in the Treasury. It was by virtue of this usual stringency, much aggravated by "locking up" currency, that "Black Friday" was made possible; and it was the recurrence of the annual pressure for money last Fall that hastened the great failures which ushered in the panic. But this year, contrary to all expectations and prophecies, the stringency obstinately refuses to arrive, and money is begging for borrowers.

To some extent this state of things is undoubtedly due to the extreme low prices of grain and cotton, and to the determination of the producers of these crops to hold back as long as possible for a better market. But this is not the sole cause. There is another, more general and permanent, to which we have already allnded, and that is the extreme caution with which business of all kinds is being conducted. This caution is deep-seated and universal. It shows itself in a great variety of ways. We have already pointed out the fact that dealers in every department are buying little and selling with great care. But they are also protecting themselves by other means. They are striving, from the largest to the smallest, to reduce their expenses. Manufacturers of all kinds have for many months shown this disposition. Our correspondents in the coal and iron regions have from time to time reported the extent to which this was going on, and our readers are familiar with its results in that quarter. The recent agreement of the Eastern cotton-mill owners to reduce their working time to forty-four hours a week, is an example of the same tendency, and there is good reason to believe that this measure of reduction is considerably exceeded by many of the cotton mills.

Among the mercantile establishments of our City there has been, and is now going on a steady reduction of the salaries of employes, as well as of the number retained. Among the retail merchants throughout the country there goes hand in hand with this a process of economizing in the expenses of living, and this process is still more general among their customers.

Sooner or later—and we should say it could not be long postponed—the effect of this condition of things must reach real estate, which, as yet, has been comparatively slightly touched. There is a great deal of money locked up in real estate. A large portion of what has been counted as the assets of the Northern States, in the cities especially, has consisted of land and buildings estimated at very high prices. We have not yet had any commercial or financial pressure that has compelled the realization of these assets; but we have had enough to check active speculation. Owners are not yet ready to sell at much lower rates than they have been holding at for several years; but there is no considerable demand at those rates. In the same way rents are yet high, much higher in proportion than it would seem they ought to be. The next step to be anticipated in the general effort to get down to "hard-pan" is a refusal to pay so high rates of rental, and if this is not successful in procuring a reduction, it is probable that there will be a good many more changes from high-priced to lower-priced stores and houses than we have yet seen. This is a legitimate consequence of the requirements of trade. No community can long sustain so serious a tax as our present rents constitute, when compared with the profits of current business.

The condition of the money market, then, is one of sluggishness, because there is in no line of business any justification of extensive use of money. We may repeat, what we have already taken frequent occasion to point out, that this condition of things is essentially a healthy and promising one. The process that is going on must of itself work out a change for the better. Production continues at the normal rate, and with the check given to consumption a surplus is constantly accumulating. Sooner or later, this surplus will find its market, and with that business will revive. Meantime, the business men of the country are pursuing a course which will enable them, at the proper time, to resume operations vigorously and with profit.

REPUBLICAN RULE.

Our exchanges have chanced to bring us within a day or two past some significant figures from five widely-separated States, which show at a glance how much more economically State affairs are managed under Republican control than they are when committed to Democratic hands. At this time, when the people of this State are asked to take the control of the public finances from those who have successfully and advantageously administered them during the past two years, and to commit it again to the charge of the political party that shamefully misused and misappropriated them when last within their power, it may be useful for the voters, upon whom all the cost of extravagance and corruption ultimately falls, to examine these figures and then to ask themselves if it is worth their while to vote for TILDEN—and Tammany.

First, let us look at Missouri. That is now under Democratic management, and that party's speakers, including its candidate for Governor, have been proclaiming from the stump that the expenses of the State are less than has been the case at any previous time since the close of the war. The pretense has caused a correspondent of a paper published at the State capital to make a careful examination of the reports of the State Auditor during the period mentioned. From his figures—and he is vouched for as a careful and trustworthy man—it appears that the Democratic claim has no foundation in fact, for the Democratic administration of Gov. WOODSON has cost the people of the State yearly nearly a quarter of a million dollars more than was expended during the Republican administration of Gov. MCCLURG, and $274,000 more than during Gov. FLETCHER's term of office. So much for a State now under Democratic control.

Much brighter is the picture presented by Republican Vermont. Its Auditor's report shows that $153,500 of the State's debt was redeemed during the year ending on the 1st of August last, and that on that date there was in the State Treasury an excess of $22,657 over all liabilities, the latter, including the funded debt, amounting to $388,830, and the assets being $411,487. The report also shows that while the ordinary expenses of the State in 1872-3 amounted to $388,238, they were last year only $282,823, some of the saving being effected by the change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature. It may be mentioned that every dollar of the State tax in 1872-3, which amounted to $448,400, was collected, and that of the tax assessed last year, which was reduced to $393,660, all but $5,700 had been collected on the 1st of August last.

Turn next to Michigan. It is a long while since the Democrats have had control there. The State's experiences under their guidance were not such as to cause its thoughtful citizens to desire their speedy return to power. The Republicans, when they obtained control of affairs, found the State weighed down by a debt of two and a half millions of dollars, which was equivalent to nearly six dollars to every man, woman, and child within its limits. Since then, in spite of the war, with all its attendant expenses, for which the Democratic party was so largely responsible, the successive Republican Administrations of the State have succeed in reducing the public debt to one-half the amount it was when they received it, and the per capita now is only about $1 25.

In Pennsylvania still more gratifying results have been achieved. For the last twelve years, in which the Republicans have managed affairs, there has been a steady decrease of the State debt annually, except in a single year, when there was an apparent increase through the funding of the gold-interest debt to a currency-interest basis. The actual State debt is now less than fifteen and a half millions, the decrease in the past thirteen years having amounted to fifty per cent. of the debt. At the same time the burdens of taxation falling upon the people have been much lightened, and the running expenses of the State Government reduced.

These gratifying figures are well supplemented by the record of our party in our own State. Here deficiencies have been made up, unnecessary expenditures lopped off, extravagant estimates reduced, and a large sum has been laid aside to defray liabilities to fall due hereafter. The Republicans took hold of affairs under discouraging circumstances. Their success in spite of these was briefly described by Gov. DIX in the course of his admirable response upon the occasion of the serenade recently tendered him in Albany; and the *Evening Journal* of that city has since more elaborately presented them. The Republicans found that the last Democratic administration had expended, or got rid of in some way, every dollar that had been raised by taxation, and had moreover wrongfully abstracted, to make up a deficiency, six and a half million dollars from the sinking funds, which the Constitution they had solemnly sworn to support expressly enjoined upon them sacredly to apply solely to the extinguishment of the public debt. This large deficiency the zealous and efficient Republican administration has already entirely made up, and it has besides added over fifteen millions of dollars to these funds. This achievement alone ought to be sufficient to commend the administration to renewed popular support, and doubtless would do so. But the advantages by no means stop here. The Republicans found that the average yearly expenditure for general purposes under Democratic rule, was over $6,125,000; they reduced it considerably more than a million dollars. They found that the cost of maintaining the canals and collecting the tolls for one year was over two and a quarter millions; they cut it down to less than a million and a half; they found that something like a million dollars were annually appropriated for sectarian purposes, under the absurd plea that they were for religious charities; they cut them all off. They found the annual legislative expenses to be $422,456; they cut them down to $266,520. They found that under the last Democratic administration, the State Controller had been compelled to borrow over two millions of dollars, after all the proceeds of taxation had been exhausted; they have paid all current expenses, and, as stated above, have, in addition, made up the deficiency of six and a half millions in the sinking funds and added fifteen millions to the same.

Such, briefly presented, are the comparative results of Republican and Democratic administration of financial affairs in the five representative States mentioned. The figures are worthy of serious consideration. Every voter should study them, and ask himself whether they present any inducement for him to vote against the nominees of the Republican Party, who have already proved themselves to be honest and efficient, zealous in the performance of their public duties, and economical in the expenditure of the public money. The choice now lies between these tried officials and the nominees of a party whose course in the past has been marked by extravagance, profligacy, and corruption. This consideration ought to be sufficient to secure a majority for the ticket headed by JOHN A. DIX even greater than that by which it was elected two years ago.

PILGRIMS TO FLORIDA.

Now that the yellow leaves bestrew the turf, and that there is a tinge of late Autumn in the air, thousands of persons are turning their attention anew to the "Flowery Peninsula." Florida, the land of blossoms and of almost perennial sunshine, the beautiful lowland Winter paradise, where the orange and the banana flourish when all the northern land is wrapt in an icy shroud of snow, is yearly weaning great numbers of Americans from their annual journey to Europe. The invalid, who feels that each icy gust in the Eastern and Middle States is hastening his doom, flies to the fragrant and life-giving calm of Ocala or Key Biscayne, and there finds renewed life and perfect rest. From New-England many hundreds of people, whose lungs have long been severely tried by the vicious east winds and the cutting blasts among the granite hills, gladly hurry to Florida as soon as Autumn seems gradually yielding before the asperity of approaching Winter. No contrast can be more complete than that between the climate of our "American Italy" and her sister States of the North. The warm and vivifying gleams which seem to permeate every nook and cranny of the peninsula from October until May, with scarcely a shower to spoil one of the pearl-like days, soon becomes a necessity even to those born in a Northern clime. There is a fascination in the Floridian tour which cannot be overcome. "See Naples and die," says the boastful Italian proverb; "See Florida and live—to come for many another year," says the sun-browned Floridian, as he welcomes his Northern visitor.

It is by no means the invalid alone who goes to the perfumed thickets, to the palmetto and the orange grove, as soon as Autumn's breath is felt in the North; but hundreds of pleasure-seekers also fly to Florida, with yachts and horses, with fishing-nets and fowling-pieces, to seek new sensations in the virgin forests on the Upper St. John's, or along the winding current of the Oclowaha. They follow the native huntsman as he tracks the bear, or with artful call seduces the wild turkey within reach of danger; or they lie half hidden in the reeds on the placid lagoons, awaiting the approach of the unsuspicious duck. For pastime they now and then hunt the alligator in his swampy abode, and pierce his wrinkled throat with musket-balls, or, exciting his temper, engage him in fierce combat with others of his kind. They wander in and out among mighty cypresses and beside fertile "hummocks," enjoying richest glow of sun by day and perfect moonlight by night. If they seek society, they find it on the corridors of the huge hotels and in the pleasantly-shaded streets of Jacksonville, or by the seaside, at old St. Augustine, whose quaint coquina walls and narrow streets, lined with balconied mansions, recall a thousand memories of a picturesque past; or amid the orange groves of Pilatka; or at a dozen pretty villages on the rivers. The charms of the sporting draw visitors from every European clime, and the physicians of the Old World have, at last, begun to send their patients to the peninsula. The invalids have already been outnumbered during the past few seasons by the robust. At St. Augustine wealthy New-Yorkers are erecting Winter palaces, and at Jacksonville the Bostonians are building handsome mansions. Florida is the fashion. It will not be long ere the exacting pleasure and health seekers gathered there will be asking us to spare THOMAS with his orchestra for a fortnight, at the moment that we need him most, or when the Plaza in St. Augustine will be as brilliant with beauty and radiant with toilets as Fifth avenue on a bright afternoon.

The charm of Florida is quite impossible to define. The country seems new; there are few crumbling ruins. Although the peninsula has a fine stock of venerable and romantic legends, the old fort at St. Augustine, and the grass-grown walls of the citadel at Matanzas are almost the only visible memorials of the past, in which PONCE DE LEON, NARVAEZ, DE SOTO, MENENDEZ DE AVILA, RIBAULT, and LAUDONNIERES stand out like the gods and demi-gods of fable. The climate is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of the affection with which every visitor looks back to his "Floridian days;" and yet, the climate would be little as an attraction without the exquisite loveliness of the blossom-studded fields, and the perfumed woodlands. Probably contrast is the main thing which urges the Northerner to take up his Winter abode in Florida; for we think we should be quite safe in saying that the mass of residents who have settled there within the last few years during the Winters have not been impelled to do so by motives of health-seeking merely.

There were fifty thousand visitors to Florida last year, and each one who returned to his friends, when the crocuses were peeping through northern snows, brought many tales of the blessings of Southern Winter. Summer without excess of heat, and society without the oppressive conventionalities of Saratoga were two of their many privileges. While the Northern stay-at-homes shivered in black offices, and lit their garish gas at noon to drive away the gloom, the refugees from frost and cold in Florida tripped lightly along sandy beaches, with warm breezes playing invitingly about their faces, or gathered the golden orange from its nest among the dark green leaves of its parent tree. The consumptives found health and strength in Eastern Florida; the robust, yet city-worn, discovered new life by sea-shore and on broad and tranquil river. Within three days' journey of New-York, they entered into a land where existence was a veritable joy. What wonder that, with one accord, they resolve this year again to be "pilgrims to Florida"?

AN OLD NUISANCE.

Members of the East-side Butchers' Association have lost no time in raising their protest against the ordinance of the Board of Health for the removal in 1876 of the City slaughter-houses. Such a proceeding was to be expected. The men who have a vested interest in the present arrangements, and who are generally satisfied with them, are not likely to reconcile themselves immediately to any sweeping reform, even though it be proposed in the public interest. But the address to the Board of Health, which has been published by the association, athough intended as an argument against the purpose of the board, is much better described as showing good reason why that purpose should be carried into effect. It fails altogether to justify the existing system. That being the case, and the arguments on the other side being very strong, the question is virtually placed beyond discussion.

Many of the statements put forward by the association are not borne out by the experience or evidence of impartial observers. Those referring, for example, to the construction of the buildings now in use, to the drainage and the solidity of their floors, to the purity of the air around the slaughtering places, have all been anticipated but to be contradicted. The association declares that no disagreeable odor can ever be detected in any place west of First avenue; but residents know too well that such odors are frequently being experienced west of Third avenue, and on the east side Third avenue forms the limits of the most unhealthy portion of the City.

We showed on a previous occasion that there is not one place in or around the neighborhood of New-York devoted to the business of slaughtering, which approaches either perfection in design or completeness in details. But apart from this, we do not think that the association recognize the full requirements of the public in regard to the proper supply of meats. The evil of killing animals in the condition in which they arrive at the railroad depots is one that we have repeatedly urged. Evidence of the unwholesome nature of the food thus obtained is overwhelming. The late Prof. AGASSIZ repeatedly drew attention to it. Other men of science, both in this country and in Europe, have indorsed his views. Army medical inspectors well understand its importance. In Chicago and Boston, as well as in New-York, it has been amply proved. Dr. DERBY, the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, as well as the Railroad Commissioners of the same State, in their reports, have emphatically denounced it. Yet in the face of such unanimity, the Butchers' Association pronounce the evil to be of little or no importance. Every State, they tell us, has laws to punish persons who omit to water and feed cattle every twelve hours; and they are willing to leave to Mr. BERGH the responsibility of having those laws carried out. This is a light way of meeting a great evil, but it does not really touch the point, which is not only that animals arrive in the City in a bad condition, but that they are slaughtered in that condition.

Happily for the association, their protest was published before the occurrence which jeopardized the lives of the people last Sunday, when a number of wild cattle rushed about the City and tore and mangled a large number of citizens. Otherwise we do not know how they could have excused that affair. The Board of Health have persistently declared against the custom of allowing these cattle to be driven in the public streets. But still it is done, and the Butchers' Association treat it as of no importance. "We desire no cattle-driving in the streets," they tell us; and with that they think they have done enough. But the expression of a wish is not enough, especially when it is not acted upon. In a City like ours no live cattle should be admitted; but we do not see how it is to be prevented until proper abattoirs in a suitable situation are erected.

But the association have reserved what they seem to consider their most forcible argument for the last. They refer to Paris, and pointing to the eight abattoirs which are necessary there, and to the elaborate and extensive appliances for supplying the French metropolis with meat, they go on to the conclusion that New-York cannot enter upon any such undertaking. Paris is nearly twice the size of New-York, but it is claimed that more slaughtering is done here than there. It is evident, then, that the argument proves too much, for if there be fewer animals killed in Paris than in New-York, and yet that such an elaborate system of abattoirs is necessary in Paris, the inefficiency of the New-York slaughter houses is the more apparent. It is fair to suppose that the Butchers' Association have said all that can be said in favor of the present system. The Board of Health may then justly consider that their position is impregnable. At the same time it must be remembered that this question is one where the interests of the entire community are on one side, while on the other are only the fancied interests of a few individuals. So that even if the latter had been able, which they were not, to make out a strong case for themselves, the proposal of the Board of Health must still be sustained.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The constantly-increasing power which the Catholic clergy is gaining over the public schools in France has latterly been made the subject of very close investigation by the Liberals. In some of the departments secular education has at last been completely rooted out, and the "brothers" have monopolized the whole business of teaching. The school-masters who are not directly connected with the Church are sometimes compelled to humiliate themselves before the local curés and Bishops. It is only a few years since a teacher who had given a curé offense was compelled to do penance in church on his knees. The Catholics are rather bolder in France now than when the Emperor was in power. The Bishops instruct their curés to make vigorous efforts to displace the godless school-masters, and to put "brothers" in their stead; and such is the influence of the Catholic priesthood with the majority of the municipal councils, that, wherever the Church makes any gains in the establishment of schools, it maintains them thereafter, despite Republican opposition. It is astonishing that the clergy still presumes to dictate to secular officials in France; but there is abundant proof that it does so successfully. NAPOLEON III. found it necessary to hold the "brethren" in check, and sometimes to put galling bits in their mouths, when they seemed inclined to forget that he was Emperor. But the naissant Republic appears to incur the hearty contempt of the priests of all grades, and the poor pedagogue in a country district, where Catholic influence is at work to promote his downfall, leads a wretched existence until he is ignominiously displaced, to make room for the black-robed instructor chosen by the Church to guide the expanding minds of the young Republicans.

It is evident that the Catholic Church does not intend to lose its control over the French peasantry without a struggle to retain it. Every conceivable effort is used by the priests to keep children from schools which cannot be brought under Church influence. As the mass of "brothers" who assume the functions of teachers are themselves but poorly instructed, and confine their attention rather to making their pupils bigoted than wise, the per cent. of ignorance among the peasantry has not diminished very rapidly of late. The clergy is following the same tactics by which it was guided under the Empire, when it sometimes displaced men of sound learning and admirable ability as instructors, and put in their stead young peasant "brothers" who had little more than a rudimentary education, and whose only recommendation was their piety. FRANCISQUE SARCEY, a clever French journalist, has recently had the privilege of seeing an official report made to NAPOLEON III., in 1866, on the subject of secular versus religious instruction in the various departments of France, and has given the facts contained in it to the public. It indicates that there was even then a widespread discontent at the constant interference of the priesthood in educational matters. It also shows that the clergy had, at that time, obtained possession of great numbers of important schools, not merely in ultra-Catholic departments, but in those where the people were not at all bigoted. The report embraces statements from every section of France, and in each statement there are bitter complaints of the poverty and inefficiency of the system of education offered, or thrust upon, the people by the Church. The condition of the parish secular school-master then was peculiarly disagreeable, as the priests ruled over them in the most insolent fashion. M. SARCEY, in an article summing up this report, concludes that the evils which it mentions have not been corrected, and that nothing but an active crusade against them will secure their abolition.

The friends of liberal and thoroughly secular education in France are told that the Church underbids them; that she gives the masses instruction at a less cost to the State than that of the lay schools. In the great cities, and especially in Paris, the Church makes a good showing. The examinations in her schools there indicate progress and development; but this is only done to cloak the shiftless and delusive character of the system in the provincial districts. The Republicans are gradually making up their minds to insist upon a new and general school system, which will insure something like thoroughness in primary as well as superior instruction throughout the country. They have an able and adroit enemy to fight—one which does not hesitate to use every safe means for the accomplishment of its ends, and one which has already succeeded in prejudicing many hundreds of thousands of peasants against even the word "Republican."

The worst fault that can be found with the Catholic schools in France is not that they are, as a mass, ridiculously behind the demands of the age, but that they are nurseries of monarchical ideas; that they incite their pupils to hatred and contempt of a Republican Government; and that they are controlled by a spirit incompatible with the absolute, yet intelligent, freedom of thought and action which France, as a country, has expressed a desire to enjoy. If the Republicans wish to do away with the injurious political influence of the priesthood, they must show more activity and ingenuity than they have yet manifested in combating it. Until the Republic is definitely declared, however, they can do little or nothing.

THE KENTUCKY TENTH DISTRICT.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "The Republican Convention of the Tenth District took the way to success by nominating for Congress JOHN MEANS, Esq., of Ashland. Mr. Means is largely interested in the iron business of Eastern Kentucky, and has done most valuable service to the State by attracting the attention of capitalists to the vast mineral resources of that section, and by inducing them to aid in their development. He is a man of ability, of wide practical information, and full of enterprise and energy. He has been a decided and consistent Republican since the war began, but, excepting service on the State Central Committee, we do not remember that he has taken any active part in politics. The Tenth District was carried in 1872 by the Democrats by a very small majority, Hon. John D. Young, the present member, only leading Mr. Burns, his opponent, 183 votes. The Democrats at their convention a few days ago, threw Mr. Young overboard, and snubbed the other prominent aspirants, selecting as its candidate Mr. John B. Clarke, who is entirely unknown in the greater portion of the district, and who lives in Bracken, a county recently thrown into the district, and on its extreme western border. The mere fact that Mr. Means was nominated shows that the Republicans are confident of success, and with a candidate so wisely selected they have every reason to be."

THE ONEIDA DISTRICT.

Referring to the canvass in the Twenty-third Congressional District the Troy *Times* says: "Mr. ROBERTS is eligible to the position as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House—the most important in Congress—about to be vacated by Mr. DAWES. It is many years since the State of New-York—the first in commmercial and material greatness in the Union—has been awarded the chairmanship of this important committee, and while Oneida county would be thus honored in the selection of its representative, the State at large would derive an advantage from the chance which could not fail of producing very great results in the promotion of her business and commercial interests. The other States now monopolize all the chairmanships of the leading committees, save alone that of commerce, which Mr. WHEELER fills with distinction to himself and usefulness to the State. New-York has not heretofore kept her Representatives in Congress long enough to claim for them the recognition that they would otherwise be entitled to receive. With Mr. ROBERTS there for a third term, and with his previous conspicuous service on the Ways and Means Committee, we may, with perfect assurance that it will be granted, demand of the Speaker, whoever he may be, this recognition of the right of the State to be represented at the head of the foremost committee in the House."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" was sung at the matinée at the Academy yesterday, the only difference in the distribution of rôles from that noticed last week being caused by the substitution of Signor Benfratelli for Signor Carpi. This week will be of special interest, for Marchetti's "Ruy Blas" is to be produced Wednesday evening. "Ruy Blas" follows closely Hugo's well-known tragedy, and Signor Marchetti's score is rich in powerful dramatic music. Signori Carpi and Del Puente, Signora Potentini and Miss Cary are to assume the principal parts. "Ruy Blas" will be repeated Friday, and to-morrow there will be a representation of "Il Barbiere," in which Signor De Bassini (as *Almaviva*) and Mlle. Donadio (as *Rosina*) will have their first hearing in Irving place.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Strakosch announces a concert for this evening. It will take place at Booth's Theatre, and Miss Cary, Signora Maresi, Mlle. Donadio, and Signor Benfratelli are to be the principal performers. There will also be a concert at the Park Theatre to-night, in which Mme. Di Murska and the artists who recently appeared with that lady at Steinway Hall will take part. Frequenters of Sunday entertainments ought, this evening, to consider themselves suffering from an *embarras de richesses*.

MISS M'GEACHY'S CONCERT.

Miss Rosa McGeachy, a young lady who has long studied the art of song, is to make her début in a concert, which will be given at Steinway Hall, Thursday evening. Native artists are a rarity, and no encouragement too cordial can be accorded the student who seeks to supply the deficiency. Miss McGeachy will have abundant professional aid Thursday, and among the features of an interesting programme, we observe the promise of a recital, for the first time in this country, of the septet from Gounod's "Reine de Saba."

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The present week is to be the last of the sojourn of Mlle. Aimée at the Lyceum Theatre. So great has been the success of "La Fille de Madame Angot" that the present series of representation might have been prolonged advantageously, but this arrangements previously consummated, forbid. Lecoq's sunny opera will be represented every night except Friday, and at the Saturday matinée. Friday is set apart for Mlle. Aimée's benefit-recital, and "La Périchole," with two new songs, one in English and the other in Spanish, by the bénéficiaire, is to be sung on this occasion. Mlle. Aimée, we are sorry to hear, takes a long leave of New York after this week. We may have opera bouffe during the winter, but it will be no light task to replace this sprightly and accomplished artist in a dozen rôles she has literally made her own.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's new programme attracted a large audience to the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. Mr. Daly always strives to do something original, and frequently succeeds. Yesterday he illustrated Longfellow's poem, called "The Hanging of the Crane," by means of a series of artistic and effective *tableaux vivants*. Six or eight pictures, having for subjects the prominent incidents of the verses, were shown, and the text of the story was recited by Mr. Harkins, the authorized elocutionist of the house. There was hearty applause after the tableaux, which will be welcome features of the entertainment throughout this week. The dramatic representation proper included a new adaptation from the French by Mr. Daly, and a reduced edition of Sheridan's "Critic." "The Two Widows" is a comedietta by Félicien Mallefille, and, as a *feuilletoniste* would say, is built upon the point of a pin. *Edgar De Brenne* happens upon a country seat occupied by *Francine* and *Cecile*, two pretty widows, falls in love with *Cecile*, courts her, is repulsed, and, finally, with the aid of *Francine*, is accepted as her second husband. Mr. Daly has translated M. Mallefille's setting of these events very nicely, but only a Parisian performance can endow so slight a piece with its intended effectiveness. Therefore it is that "The Two Widows" dragged somewhat until just toward the close, when a brisk love scene between Miss Fanny Davenport and Mr. George Clarke brightened matters. Both these artists acted exceedingly well, while Miss Sara Jewett, as *Cecile*, played with her wonted simplicity and elegance, and Mr. Hardenburgh presented a laughable sketch of an eccentric game-keeper, *Labaraque* by name. We do not wish to be hypercritical, but now that we find most of Mr. Daly's artists capable of pronouncing "Monsieur" with passable correctness and uniformity, we cannot but suggest that they turn their attention to other languages, if these must be drawn upon in English works. Miss Davenport had occasion to remark, last night, "Finita è la musica," and never was *Claude Melnotte's* reproach to *General Damas* more applicable than to herself when she gave utterance to these few words. Miss Davenport, luckily, had neither French nor Italian to deal in when "The Critic" was gone through with, and a more amusing impersonation than her *Tilburina* is seldom witnessed. "The Critic"—although still too long for recital—passed off amid roars of merriment, Mr. Louis James, as *Don Whiskerandos*, being particularly successful, and Mr. James Lewis, as *Mr. Puff*, only failing to make the most of the part by hurrying Sheridan's lines—every syllable of which is too good to be lost—to the extent of slurring over many of the happiest passages. There will be no change of bill at the Fifth Avenue until further advices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The regular season at Wallack's progresses favorably, despite the dead weight of such an ineffably dull play as "Partners for Life." There are certain conditions which even the depressing influences of a bad play cannot quite mar, and these are found at Wallack's, if at any theatre. First come the traditions of the house, which are not be blotted out by even the production of a piece manifestly weak and absurd. Next, the excellence of the company claims consideration, and, in this respect, Wallack's Theatre is always in the foreground. Taking the traditions of the theatre as a permanent ground for admiration, the opening of the theatre resolves itself into the production of a very weak play with a most admirable company. Mr. Byron is, on the whole, a rather clever playwright. His dramatic contrivances are usually pretty good, the dialogue generally brisk, and his sarcasm incisive. He appears to write too much, however, and accordingly most of his work lacks inspiration and bears too strongly the impress of the "to-order" pattern. There is something, notwithstanding, in a name, and so he continues to supply Mr. Toole with very indifferent affairs "expressly" written, and doesn't accomplish half as much for Mr. Montague as the rival dramatist, Mr. Albery, whose modern comedy "Fortune" is remembered here with no special regard. Mr. Montague, who is now playing at Wallack's, is, however, a good deal indebted to Mr. Albery, even though "Fortune" was not a good play, for in "The Two Roses" and "Forgiven" he had wide scope for that polite and gentlemanly type of acting of the modern kind in which he especially excels. It is right to say that Mr. Byron has not always dealt thus unjustly with Mr. Montague. "Cyril's Success" suits him a great deal better than "Partners for Life," but Mr. Byron has scarcely ever given him a character which may be said to perfectly fit him. Mr. Montague's English reputation is familiar. In the Globe Theatre, London, and in the course of his provincial performances, he has gained a first-class repute as a light comedian who may be supposed to represent the modern gentleman. In such rôles there can be no question of his fitness. The [illegible] description, "Tho' modest, on his unembar[illegible] brow nature had written 'gentleman,'" applies to him with peculiar force. His presence is [illegible] than pleasing, if not particularly manly; [illegible] manner unconstrained; his action essen[illegible] graceful; and his voice and manner of delivery [illegible] sympathetic. He is just the style of [illegible] likes to look at in modern parts, who [illegible] modern manners with exactitude, and [illegible] you would think it a pity to rig out in the [illegible] of *Claude Melnotte*, or drive into any [illegible] heroics. Mr. Montague is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition to Wallack's company. The ripe perfection of such an actor as Mr. John Gilbert needs no comment here. The other members of the company are also as effective as is customary at Wallack's, and, with their excellent aid, "Partners for Life" is successful beyond its deserts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams announce their last week's performance at Booth's. There is a good deal in self-assertion, and it has been so persistently urged in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, that most people have probably by this time arrived at the conclusion that they are the representatives of Irish peasant character *par excellence*. We should say that Mr. Boucicault entertains very different notions on this subject. However this may be, the stage Irishman becomes tiresome now and then. There is a sameness in the wit which strikes one at first as of the ready order, and his shillelah is too apt to describe a certain routine of flourishes. Whether he come from the North or the South, the East or the West, he invariably speaks with the same accent, and he is always in a state of antagonism with the powers that be. Then, in an Irish drama, there is nearly always a gentlemanly refugee who constitutes the dull central figure, in whose behalf the ready expedients of the bright-witted peasant are always exercised. In this class of plays Mr. and Mrs. Williams have gained quite a reputation, and they very fairly deserve it. During the week they play in an Irish piece of a somewhat different order, bearing the title of the "Fairy Circle; or, Con O'Carolan's Dream." On Friday evening they take their benefit, when this piece will be supplemented by "Customs of the Country" and "The Irish Lion." On Monday, Oct. 19, Miss Charlotte Cushman opens her engagement at Booth's, an engagement which will be of historical import in the records of the stage. On that evening the great actress, it is stated, enters on the beginning of the end of her theatrical career. When she concludes her engagement she will take her leave of a public whom she has charmed by her powers, and who, in its turn, has warmly appreciated her talents. Is this leave final? Grisi has bade her adieus more than once to the lovers of opera, and Mario has been loath to quit the scene of his honors. May not Miss Cushman yet hesitate, or, at all events, cast some "longing, lingering looks behind?"

LYCEUM THEATRE—MISS NEILSON.

The engagement of Miss Neilson at the Lyceum commences on Monday, Oct. 19, and will extend over two weeks. Miss Neilson will appear in a character with which she has not hitherto been associated during her performances in America—*Beatrice*, in "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. J. H. Barnes, an actor of good repute from the London and Edinburgh theatres, will appear as *Benedick*. The engagement promises to be particularly successful. Meanwhile the Aimee Opera Troupe hold the stage.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"The Sphinx" knows no diminution of favor at Union Square Theatre. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe has made so strong a departure from the French original in his adaptation, that the objectionable features of the play are reduced to a minimum, while the stage setting and acting are such as to command universal approbation. Miss Clara Morris continues to act with her accustomed power....The Park Theatre continues to be one of the best attended in the City. Mark Twain as a humorist, and Mr. Raymond as an actor, contribute equally to its success. The character of *Colonel Mulberry Sellers* is one of the most eccentric on the stage, and also one of the most amusing...."The Deluge" is still in favor at Niblo's. Mlle. Remmelsbergh, premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin, makes her first appearance during the week....The Bowery offers to-morrow evening a new sensation drama entitled "Kit Carson," in which Capt. Donald McKay and his tribe of Warm Spring Indians are to be introduced....Tony Pastor's Opera-house is devoted to a pleasant variety entertainment....Wood's Museum continues its usual double entertainment, Mr. Daly's play, "Under the Gas-light," occupying the stage in the evening, and the drama "Idlewild" in the afternoon. "East Lynne" is announced for production on the 19th....Mr. Frederic Maccabe is announced for performances at Steinway Hall, commencing on next Wednesday. Mr. Maccabe is an excellent mimic and ventriloquist, and a particularly good delineator of character....The two houses of minstrelsy—Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels—give their usual excellent entertainments; and Robinson Hall adheres to the attractions of the Can-can. A new entertainment, said to be indescribable, is announced at the last-named place of amusement.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—1 A. M.—The lake storm has now progressed to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, followed by rising barometer, fresh north-west winds and cool, partly cloudy weather over the north-west and the lakes and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley. Southerly winds, low barometer, and clear weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Variable winds, mostly south-west, unchanged temperature and pressure and clear weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rivers on Saturday rose at Fort Sully and Evansville and fell at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the lakes, and southward to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west winds, low temperature, clearing and clear weather, with frost in the North-west.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler clearing and clear weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clear and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	49°	58°	3:30 P. M.	67°	69°
6 A. M.	48°	58°	6 P. M.	60°	66°
9 A. M.	54°	63°	9 P. M.	57°	62°
12 M.	60°	67°	12 P. M.	55°	60°

Average temperature yesterday.................62⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..................56¼°
Weekly average for 1874.................58.67°
Weekly average for 1873.................57.89°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The meteorological report of the Central Park Observatory for the week ending yesterday is as follows: Barometer, mean, 30.013 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Oct. 5, 30.258; minimum, at 1 P. M., Oct. 10, 29.578; range, .680. Thermometer, mean, 58°; maximum, at 2 P. M., October 9, 68°; minimum, at 6 A. M., October 5, 44°; range, 24°. Amount of rain during week, 1.68 inches. Distance traveled by the wind in the same period, 914 miles.

GEN. SHALER TO REORGANIZE THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—It has been definitely decided that Gen. Shaler, of New-York, will come to this city and reorganize the fire department, he having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Board of Fire Commissioners to do so, to which was voluntarily added the personal solicitations of Fire Marshal Benner. The salary to be paid Gen. Shaler is $10,000, which has been provided for by personal subscriptions. Gen. Shaler will not supersede Marshal Benner, who will retain his present position, but will act in the capacity of General Director of the Fire Department in connection with the Board of Fire Commissioners.

THE PRESIDENT OFF FOR TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—President Grant and party left this evening for Texas, via the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. Gens. Sheridan and Augur will join the party at Sedalia. The New-York capitalists, who have been spending a few days here, left for Vinita, Indian Territory, this morning via the Atlantic and Pacific Road, and will meet the President's party at that point, and probably accompany them to Texas. It is expected that Vinita and Caddo delegations of Indians will meet the President and have a talk on the return trip.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF THE KELLY-MORRISSEY SLATE.

Continued from First Page.

certainty. I move that the nomination be made by acclamation.

Capt. Rynders nominated John Kelly for Mayor, and was sure that he would carry the City by 40,000 majority. Rynders was so particularly demonstrative in his manner as to create considerable merriment, though the sentiment he enunciated was heartily indorsed by the convention.

Mr. Kelly said: I appreciate the kindness of Mr. Rynders, and I appreciate the kindness of the convention, but I desire to say that I am no candidate for the Mayoralty of this City. I agree with every word that has been said of Mr. Wickham. Born in this City, he is thoroughly acquainted with your municipal affairs, and he bears a reputation unsullied for honesty and for sound integrity. I can say to this convention that Mr. Wickham is my candidate, and I believe that his abilities and the other qualifications which he brings to the office will make him a Mayor who will be creditable and honorable to the people of this City. John Kelly does not desire to hold any office. The people of New-York have made John Kelly Sheriff for six years, and he endeavored to discharge his duties to the best of his abilities. But, Mr. Chairman, I shall not refer to that. It is not my province here to refer to any act connected with my official position. I only desire that the people of this State and City shall have a good government, and that the candidates nominated at our conventions shall be worthy the trust reposed in them. If no other candidate is to be proposed, I hope the convention will support the suggestion of Judge Spencer, and nominate Mr. Wickham by acclamation.

Ex-rebel Fellows said he spoke the sentiment of the entire Democratic Party of the City when he asserted that they would gladly confer upon Mr. Kelly the highest office in the municipality, especially now, when, for the first time in his life, his character had been assailed. The assaults on Mr. Kelly had been instigated by motives springing from a source that they all could understand. They would take upon their strong Democratic heart to lift him up to a higher place than he had ever before attained, and to present him to the people as their chosen leader above all others. His character needed no commendation at their hands either by speech or at the polls. In St. Paul's, in London, the words, "Reader, would you behold his monument look around," indicated the monument of Sir Christopher Wren. And if they wanted to vindicate John Kelly against the unjust and cruel assaults which had been made upon him, it would not require the acclaiming voice of the Democratic Convention elevating him to power; they had simply to point to the record of an unsullied career, and find his monument in the record of forty years of public life. [Applause.] In the absence of the candidature of Mr. Kelly he expressed his intention of supporting Mr. Kelly's nominee.

Mr. Rynders persisted in nominating Mr. Kelly, and the latter was again obliged to address the meeting. He said: "I thought that I was well understood by the members of the convention when I said that I was not a candidate, and I must now assert that no circumstances could induce me to be a candidate. If there is one characteristic in me that is known better than any other, it is this, that what I say I mean. [Laughter.] A gentleman in a paper, the other day, called me a hypocrite, but I do not think there is a member of this convention who agrees with him. Whatever else there is in me, I am not a hypocrite, and I say it fearlessly. I have already said that Mr. Wickham is my candidate for Mayor, because I believe he is a gentleman who possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications for that office.

The nomination of Mr. Wickham was then carried by acclamation, and the following committee was appointed to beg his acceptance of the nomination: Messrs. Clinton, Spencer, Tiemann, and Mierson. Mr. Wickham, who was in an adjoining room, was then escorted to the platform and was received with cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been waited upon by your committee and in your name have been tendered by them the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this City. I will not say that it was unanticipated, but this I do say, and in the truth of the assertion every gentleman within the sound of my voice, I think, will bear witness, that so far as I personally am concerned it is entirely unsolicited. I fully appreciate the great compliment and honor that you have this day done me, and will return my sincere and heartfelt thanks; and with these thanks this solemn assurance, that if the people in November next ratify the choice you have made, I promise here publicly, that with God's help I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of chief magistrate of this City honestly, efficiently, earnestly, and to the very best of my ability. [Cheers.]

Judge Fowler nominated James Hayes for Register. The nomination was seconded by W. A. Boyd, and was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kelly nominated as candidates for Aldermen at Large, William L. Cole, J. W. Guentzel, Samuel A. Lewis, and Magnus Gross. In nominating these gentlemen he said he was animated only by a spirit of patriotism, and no question of nationality was in any way considered. The nominations were unanimously made, and the convention adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

William H. Wickham, the Tammany Hall candidate for Mayor, is about forty-five years old. He is a native of this City, of American parents, and a prominent Democratic politician. He has been for some years engaged in the business of a dealer in diamonds at No. 24 Maiden lane, and resides at No. 338 Lexington avenue. Mr. Wickham was very conspicuously before the people after the Reform uprising against the Tammany Hall Ring, as the Chairman of the Apollo Hall Democracy. While in that position he coquetted with Tammany Hall, and was at one time suspected of an attempt to disorganize his avowed party in the interest of its Tammany opponent. He finally quarreled with the recognized leaders of the Apollo Hall Democrats, and has been received by "regenerated" Tammany as was the prodigal son by his father, the nomination for the Mayoralty being equivalent to the killing of the fatted calf. Since he has entered the Tammany Hall organization, Wickham has sedulously cultivated the friendship of John Kelly, to whom he is a near neighbor. The two men have been frequently together, and there is a popular impression that Kelly has satisfied himself that if Wickham was given the nomination for Mayor, and was elected, that he would be entirely guided by him [Kelly] in his official actions. In short, it is believed that with Wickham in the Mayor's office, Kelly will be virtually the Chief Magistrate of the City, and our real municipal Government will be the Tammany Hall General Committee.

JIMMY HAYES.

James Hayes, or "Jimmy" Hayes as he is popularly known, was born in this City May 11, 1830, of Irish parents. What education he possesses was obtained in the public schools, and in the prosecution of his trade as a printer. Hayes was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and is a good example of a class of men to whom that department gave birth. He is a species of New-York "Mose," but unfortunately without many of the good qualities which are attributed to that traditional character. The "Mose" which old New-Yorkers have a sort of affection for was a man who sacrificed himself for the public good; who was generous, brave, and though always ready for a "muss," was satisfied with a "bunk" in an engine-house, and ate only the bread which he gained by the sweat of his brow. Hayes turned his attention early in life to politics, and has grown rich in the following of politics as a business. The field of his labors in this direction has been the Fourteenth Ward of the City, where there has always been a large element of ignorant voters. The intelligent men in the ward have always been and are still opposed to him. From 1862 to 1865 he was a member of the Common Council, and from 1866 to 1870 a member of the Board of Supervisors. While a Supervisor he was in every way subservient to "Boss" Tweed, and is said to have made his fortune in that office. He was a member of the Assembly in 1872, 1873, and 1874, and served on several committees, but never did anything as a legislator that entitles him to credit. He is reputed to be worth about $500,000, all made since he entered into politics. His friend in Tammany Hall is Morrissey.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

William L. Cole, one of Kelly's candidates for Aldermen at Large, came to this country when young, and worked in different cities as a compositor. About thirty years ago he settled in this City, and in 1849, in connection with the late Patrick Lynch, started the *Irish American* newspaper. During the late war he served as a paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major. He has always been a Democrat, but has never held office. When the Ring was in power, Cole was friendly with Tweed and the rest of the gang, and managed to get some very large advertising bills against the City. His present nomination is mainly due to a number of fulsome articles in his paper in favor of Kelly's "purified" Tammany Hall.

Of John W. Guntzer, another candidate, but little is known. He is a liquor-dealer, whose establishment is opposite Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth street. In the Fall of 1869 he was elected an Alderman by the Tammany Hall Party, but did not hold this seat for more than three months, it being contested by Nicholas Seger, candidate of the Young Democracy, and the Board of Aldermen deciding that the latter was entitled to the office.

Samuel A. Lewis, the third candidate, was formerly a member of the Board of Education appointed by Mayor Hall. He is said to be the proprietor of the *Hebrew Leader*, a newspaper notoriously in the political interest of John Kelly and Tammany Hall.

Magnus Gross, the fourth candidate, has been an active member of the Tammany Hall General Committee for years, and "manipulated" the German vote for Tammany when Tweed was in power. He has been a standing candidate for office, and in support of his claim argues that he is a representative German, although he is not popularly recognized as one among the Germans. He was like Samuel A. Lewis, a member of the Board of Education appointed by Mayor Hall.

A KICK AGAINST "MORRISSEYISM."

From the Brooklyn Eagle of yesterday.

We do not see how that desirable, indispensable readjustment, (between Kelly and John Fox,) is possible, unless Mr. John Kelly parts company, and the division of influence and nominations, with John Morrissey. He is a Democrat, they say. Then more's the pity. He can certainly do the Democracy no service so opportune and essential as to leave it. He has, in the case of Mr. Fox and others, recently demonstrated his peculiar powers in a characteristic manner—he has struck them, and "butted" them, and while his reputation has changed from a muscular to a gambling and horsey basis, he combines the unsavory old with the equally unsavory new rôles every once and awhile, in a way which makes him an excellent man not to belong to the Democratic Party. * * * A policy which levels up always thrives better than a policy which levels down. John Fox is a sensible, hearty fellow, and he has never been squeamish. When he cannot stand Morrisseyism, there is many another one who cannot do so either. A management which can hold Morrissey, and not Fox, is full of possibilities of disintegration and revolt.

A WELL CONTESTED BOAT RACE.

THE ONEIDAS, OF JERSEY CITY, DEFEAT THE BAYONNE CREW—THE RESULT ALMOST A TIE.

A six-oared gig race between picked crews of the Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Bayonne Boat Club, of Bayonne City, came off yesterday afternoon on the Kill Von Kull. The race was for a set of colors to be furnished the winning crew by the losers. Something of a rivalry had existed between the two clubs during the season, which culminated in a challenge to the Bayonnes by the Oneidas a few weeks since. Both crews have been in training on the Kill for a week or more, rowing over the course daily, the Oneidas being given the use of the Neptune Club House on the Staten Island shore, while the Bayonnes were quartered at the Argonautas' house, on the Jersey side. A race committee, consisting of three members of each club, had arranged for the contest to take place at a favorable tide, about half flood, which occurred about 5 o'clock P. M. The course was a "three miles straight away," from the "Can Buoy," near the mouth of the Kill and opposite West Brighton, to the light-house beyond Bergen Point. The steamer Josephine had been chartered by the Committee of Arrangements for the accommodation of the members of the two clubs and their invited guests, and at 3 o'clock she left the Cunard Company's wharf, Jersey City, with a fair-sized company of ladies and gentlemen and a band of music on board. Touching at Pier No. 14, on the New-York side, an equal number were taken on board, and the steamer proceeded to the race-course. Considerable delay was occasioned owing to the fact that for some reason best known to the committee, the three stake-boats, two at the starting-point and one at the finish, had not been placed in position. It was not, therefore, till a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the hour for starting, that the contesting boats made their appearance from their respective quarters. The Bayonnes came up first, attired in light blue shirts and head gear of the same color. They were seated in a gig 46 feet in length. The names of the crew were as follows:

Bayonne.—Colors light blue—W. J. McIntire, bow; J. Close, Jr., E. E. Shaw, J. Cadmus, J. W. Ellsworth; W. J. Van Buskirk, stroke; E. Smith, coxswain.

The other crew appeared shortly afterward in a gig of the same dimensions as the Bayonne, dressed in white shirts and blue caps. The crew was as follows:

Oneida.—Colors blue and white—William Clarke, bow; R. S. Jordan, F. S. Jordan, W. C. Pierson, V. D. Schanck; E. C. Nelson, stroke; C. H. Alford, coxswain.

Messrs George Ockershausen, of the Oneidas, and L. L. Spring, of the Argonauta Club, were chosen judges of the race, and the two selected Mr. F. J. Engelhardt as Referee.

As if sufficient delay had not occurred—it was past 5 o'clock—the Captain of the Josephine, upon which were the judges and Referee, who were to act as starters, at first refused to leave the landing at West Brighton until the boats were in exact line at the two stake-boats, near the buoy, under the plea that he could not hold the steamer long enough against the tide to give the word to start. He was prevailed upon, however, to carry out his contract, and steamed out near the crews. Here, again, the Oneidas had to be re-aligned, for, under the erroneous impression that they might obtain some advantage in the start, they had kept their oars in motion, and succeeded in dragging the stake-boat, to which they were fastened, a length or two in advance of the Bayonnes. They were, of course, ordered back by the Referee, and, at last, nearly half an hour after the time fixed for the start, the word was given and away went both boats almost simultaneously. The start was effected at exactly 5:28. The Bayonnes caught the water first by half a second, and, pulling a stroke of forty to the minute, succeeded in obtaining a lead of half a length during the first hundred yards. When nearly off Gunther's landing both crews had settled down to their work, and were rowing in excellent form, and very evenly, taking the same stroke at the same second of time. Here, however, the Oneidas commenced gaining, and by the time Gunther's was passed had not only caught up, but obtained in turn the lead of their antagonists by half a length. This advantage was increased to a length, and then to a length and a half before reaching the Neptune's club-house. About half the course was rowed over by this time, and both crews had let down somewhat in their stroke. The Bayonnes put on a determined spurt here, and closed the gap to a length; but the effort was evidently too much for them. They assumed a bad form, and the Oneidas spurting handsomely not only recovered their half length, but placed two lengths of clear water between themselves and the rival boat. It looked now for a few moments as if the Jersey City men would lead at the finish by half a dozen lengths; but this was not to be. Though evidently distressed, the Bayonnes struggled gallantly, and succeeded in holding their own from a point opposite the Argonauta's boat-house. Under the excellent steering and able management of their coxswain they recovered their steadiness, and when within a quarter of a mile from the finish had begun gaining on the leading boat. Finally their coxswain, having "trimmed" his men anew, called upon them for the supreme effort. They responded handsomely and "went" for their antagonists with a dash that brought them almost even. But the home stake-boat was close at hand, and in another second the race was finished. The two flags dropped almost together, but the white was down first, and a roar went up from the throats of the crowds on the various craft lying near the goal, mingled with the noise from half a dozen steam whistles. The only name distinguishable in the confusion was the word "Oneida." After a hard-fought contest the Oneidas had won by half a length in the quick time of 15:49. For a few minutes the result of the race was in doubt to those on the Josephine, owing to the fact that the excitable young man who had charge of the white flag, a young man of color, could not resist the impulse of again raising it in triumph and waving a salute to his crew. The blue flag being down and the white up at the moment, caused the misapprehension. An inquiry into the circumstance by the Referee, however, enabled him to come to a decision without difficulty. Both crews were taken on board the Josephine and brought to Jersey City in triumph and good humor.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY MR. LEWIS MAY, MR. DE CORDOVA, AND OTHERS.

The exercises on the occasion of the formal opening of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, No. 112 West Twenty-first street, were held last evening in the presence of a numerous assemblage of invited guests and members. Among those present were Judge Joachimsen, of the Marine Court; Rev. Mr. Isaacs, of the Nineteenth Street Synagogue; Mr. De Cordova, the humorous lecturer; and Mr. McBurney, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Lewis May, the President, opened the exercises with a brief address, in which, after extending the guests a hearty welcome to the new headquarters of the association, he stated that the Board of Directors had been indefatigable in its efforts to place the affairs of the society on a permanent and proper footing. The constitution and by-laws had been prepared to meet all requirements. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Dr. Mark Blumenthal, the corresponding secretary, gave a brief history of the association since its organization last Spring. Mr. McBurney congratulated the officers and members on the prosperous condition of their society. The Young Men's Christian Association, he said, had started under less favorable circumstances. Its first headquarters were not so large and comfortable as those now occupied by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, but by perseverance on the part of its organizers it had arisen to its present high position. He did not have the slightest doubt that, if a like energy marked the actions of the officers of the Hebrew Society, it would soon reach an eminent position among the benevolent associations of the City, from which it would be enabled to extend a helping hand to many friendless young men.

Other congratulatory addresses were delivered by Mr. De Cordova, Rev. Mr. Isaacs, and Judge Joachimsen.

The building occupied by the Association is an old-fashioned English basement house, two stories high, and is well adapted to its present uses. The various apartments have been fitted up in good style, the furniture and ornamentation of the parlors being especially rich and handsome. The front of the second floor is occupied as a reading room, in which the works of popular authors and the periodicals of the day may be found. The association now numbers about 700 members. Arrangements have been made by the Board of Directors for a course of lectures to be delivered during the Winter under the auspices of the association. The lecturers already announced are Bayard Taylor, on "Ancient Egypt;" Hon. Carl Schurz, on "Educational Problems;" Rev. John Weiss, on "Irony and Humor;" Gen. N. P. Banks, on "Diplomatic Princes," and R. J. De Cordova in a new humorous lecture.

THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

WHITE LEAGUERS AIDING THE POLICE TO QUELL A DISTURBANCE—ACTION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—At an early hour this morning it was reported to the Police that a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in one of the upper wards of the city. Three or four patrolmen proceeded to the place indicated, and, finding themselves unable to stop the fight which was in progress, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of the White League, which was placed at their disposal by its commander, Col. Angell. The negroes were easily dispersed and quiet restored. This evening the *Picayune*, in commenting upon the occurrence, says:

It is a faithful illustration of the temper and spirit of our people, that, under these circumstances, men whom radicals are pleased to denominate rebels and insurgents, turned out promptly in defense of the public, and placed themselves in active and cordial co-operation with the Police.

At the meeting of the Advisory Board, held this evening, considerable discussion arose relative to the statement made by one of the members, that extraordinary and illegal difficulties were being placed in the way of naturalized citizens desiring to register. The following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That when Supervisors of Registration refuse to register naturalized citizens, on the ground that their naturalization papers are fraudulent, it is their duty to cause the immediate arrest and prosecution of such applicants, and to at once file such papers in a proper court, to be used as evidence. In no other case, however, shall papers be withheld.

Twenty-one delegates have been appointed to represent Louisiana in the approaching convention at Chattanooga. Among the number are Congressmen Morrey, Smith, and Darrell, P. B. S. Pinchback, and a number of other colored men.

APPPEARANCE OF WHITE LEAGUERS IN NEW-ORLEANS—STATE ARMS NOT SURRENDERED TO THE AUTHORITIES.

The General Press Agent at New-Orleans sends the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The appearance of a squad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal street last night was officially reported to the Governor, the military authorities, and Marshal Packard by the Chief of Police.

The Adjutant General of the State Militia officially reports that the following arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of Sept. 14, and following days, have not been returned to the State authorities, or surrendered to the United States authorities, as directed by the President's Proclamation. The list embraces two twelve-pounder howitzers, 1,682 improved small-arms, 1,500 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms, and accoutrements. In place of these arms, the Adjutant General states that the authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparatively worthless and damaged Belgian rifles, believed to belong to citizens of New-Orleans.

These communications have been transmitted to Gen. Emery.

OFFER ON THE PART OF THE FUSIONISTS TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSITIONS MADE BY KELLOGG.

The General Press Agent at New-Orleans sends the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10.—To-morrow's *Picayune* will contain a specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists to accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz.: to test the question of the Louisiana State Government by a canvass of the actual returns, all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced and authenticated at any time.

Gen. G. Pennypacker, for some time commanding the United States troops in this city, left last evening under orders to resume his post at Nashville.

REGISTRATION PROGRESSING QUIETLY.

The following is from the General Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Registration is progressing quietly. It will close Oct. 23, as prescribed by law.

C. Howard McCaleb has succeeded E. A. Burke on the Advisory Board.

Col. Packard's successor has not yet been named.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2:40 yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the roof of the building No. 38 Canal street, the first floor of which is occupied as a hardware store by John Hasmayer. Damage to stock, $500; insured. The upper floors are occupied by several families, who sustain slight losses by water. The building is damaged to the extent of $300; insured.

Charles S. Place's tar works, on Herr's Island, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $35,000; uninsured. The fire extended to a 10,000-barrel oil-tank, containing 8,000 barrels of oil, owned by Kirkpatrick & Logan, which was also consumed; the loss on the tank and oil is $15,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Welland, Canada, Friday night, destroying two large saw-mills and a large quantity of lumber. About 8 o'clock flames were seen pouring out of the new mill owned by Mr. C. B. Crow, and the material being of such an inflammable nature, the mill was one mass of flame before the citizens could reach it. The flames then extended to the mill formerly owned by J. P. Abbey, but now lying idle, and thence to the lumber-yard, destroying about 100,000 feet of lumber. The loss is about $20,000. The mill and lumber belonging to Mr. Crow were insured in the Western Company, of Canada, for $2,000.

A DARING EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Paul Boynton, an attache of the Life-saving Station at Atlantic City, left this City yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Queen, with the intention of abandoning the vessel about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, for the purpose of testing the merits of Merriman's life-saving dress. His intention is to float and swim homeward until picked up by some inward-bound vessel. The suit envelops all but the face of the wearer, and is capable of sustaining a weight of three hundred pounds. Mr. Boynton will carry in a water-proof bag a sufficient quantity of provisions and water to last ten days.

Giles' Iodide of Ammonia Liniment has removed pimples from my forehead, and keeps them off by a single application of the Liniment when they first appear. M. E. HAIGHT,
Dr. E. P. Miller's Home of Health. Nos. 37, 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York. Depot No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Immediate relief was obtained from pains in the back, neck, and shoulder. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. CHARLES A. SECOR.
Depot Nos. 451 6th av., 418 5th av.
—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Diamonds Bought, Sold, and Loaned; Also watches, jewelry, and silver-ware. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

She gave him neckties as is woman's wont;
He, wiser, kinder, gave her SOZODONT.
He lost his neckties, but she never lost
Her SOZODONT; 'twas worth ten times its cost.
It makes teeth white, it makes breath sweet,
Both bless it every time they meet.

Diblee informs his Customers and the Public that he continues the business of wig and scalp making. Also manufacturing his Dibbleeania, Japonica Juice, and Magic Salve, for the scalp and hair, at his new establishment, No. 1,162 Broadway.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

$80,000.—Furniture.—Positive sale of entire stock of WM. H. LEE, at auction, TUESDAY, 13th, WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st. See New-York *Herald* for particulars.

Electricity for the Speedy and Permanent cure of dyspepsia, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis, and all nervous disorders, administered at No. 7 West 14th st.

City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BROWN—RAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Dr. Carter, FRANK G. BROWN to GEORGIE, daughter of George Granville Ray, Esq.

HILL—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., ROWLAND F. HILL to LOUISE BAKER, all of this City. No cards.

☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

HAINES.—At Yonkers, Thursday night, 8th inst., EDWARD T., son of Richard R. and Harriett T. Haines, aged 16 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 54 West 57th st., New-York.

MATHERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Mrs. ALICE MATHERS, mother of P. J. and E. Mathers, of No. 243 East 53d st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Boniface, corner of 2d av. and 47th st., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUIRHEID.—On the 9th inst., at the Broadway Hotel, WILLIAM MUIRHEID, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Broadway Hotel, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Easton, Penn., by 12:45 P. M. train on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey same day.

PEARSON.—On Friday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 P. M., after a short illness, CONSTANCE, wife of Henry G. Pearson and daughter of Porfirio and Anna Jardines, in the 31st year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at Paris, France, MARCUS SMITH, comedian, aged 45.

Funeral services over the remains will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, ("Little Church Around the Corner,") 29th st., near 5th av., Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rector, at 1:30 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 11. Friends of the deceased, the theatrical profession, the Masonic fraternity, and members of the Manhattan, Lotos, and Arcadian Clubs are invited to attend.

SEABOLD.—On Wednesday evening, 7th inst., Mrs. MARY SEABOLD, wife of Jacob Seabold.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church, 83d st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES WHO ARE WILLING TO GIVE their services an hour and a half Saturday afternoons during the Winter to teach sewing-classes in a church mission school, centrally located, please address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

J. GOGGIN DESIRES TO NOTIFY HIS numerous patrons that he has opened a branch store for the sale of Jet, Shell, and Lava Jewelry at No. 1,197 Broadway, near the Gilsey House. His principal store is under New-York Hotel, No. 725 Broadway.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain. Diseases of females a specialty. By Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 12 AND 13.

SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATED STANDARD WORKS, ENGLISH EDITIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, AND INCLUDING MANY VERY SCARCE WORKS, viz: Finden's Elegantly Illustrated Works, 15 vols. Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco. Lavater's Essays, 5 vols., 4to. Waring's Masterpieces, 3 vols., folio. Walton & Cotton's Angler, 2 vols., half calf extra. Rogers' Italy, morocco gilt, early copy. Scott's Works, 100 vols., half morocco. Kit Kat Club, folio. Tennyson's Idyls of the King, artist's proofs, folio, full morocco. Historic Gallery of Portraits, 7 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, 29 vols., 4to., half Russia. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine or Fine Arts, 34 vols. Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols., half calf. Parker Society Publications, 55 vols. London Society, 18 vols., half calf, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale rooms, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Oct. 12 and 13, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Catalogue ready. Books on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE METHODIST SAYS: THE MOTHER'S HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK, for the normal development and training of women and children, and the treatment of their diseases with hygienic agencies, by R. T. Trall, M. D. The author is well qualified by experience to give practical advice on the important subject of the work. His treatise covers the whole ground, and gives the information, clearly but delicately expressed, which every woman, and particularly every mother, ought to have. Price, $1. Fine edition, $1 25.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, an election will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions.
Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a primary election for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Congressional and Assembly Conventions will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Head-quarters, West 50th st., near 8th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, to elect delegates to the different nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at No. 152 Franklin st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 until 9 o'clock.
CHARLES A. STETSON, President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary will be held at No. 201 East 4th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the election of delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions.
Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE H. CORNELL, President.
CHAS. McCOLLY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary. GEORGE BLISS, President.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 19 University-place, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM [illegible], Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, at No. 230 3d av., for delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10.
WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at Nos. 77 and 79 Essex st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 11, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., in School-room No. 230 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Evening Lectures on the "Conduct of Life,"
By Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor,
Sunday evening, at 7:45.
"The Estate of Matrimony."
Morning service at 10:45.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. Bishop Huntington, of Central New-York, in the afternoon.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Percy Browne will preach at second morning service, and Rev. J. H. Brown, of Detroit, will preach the missionary sermon in the evening.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LATE Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., will be preached by Rev. Prof. Steele, D. D., of Philadelphia, on Sabbath evening, Oct. 11, 1874, at 7:45 o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., west of 6th av.

A YOUNG LADY WILL PREACH ON FRIDAY evening next, (a missionary candidate,) at Benjamin Albro's, No. 353 West 36th st., east of 9th av., followed by prayer and experience meeting. All welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Oct. 11 at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., near 6th av., on Monday evening, Oct. 12. Address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur "On Training Young Converts." Also, an address by Superintendent Clegg, of the Howard Mission.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this Sunday morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject: "The Right Use of Worldly Advantages." Evening subject: "The Judgment." Strangers welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers cordially welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of Divine Service on Sunday next:
10:30 A. M., sermon by
Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D.,
Assistant Bishop of Virginia;
4 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.;
7:30 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.
Ushers will furnish seats for strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st. (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors,) divine service on Sunday, 11th inst., at 11:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning and Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, in the evening.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. Dr. W. O. Ketchum, Honorary Canon, of Fredericton, N. B., will preach on behalf of this Episcopal Organization in the Parish Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., Sunday, 11th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Sittings free, with usual offertory. Frederick Sill, Rector.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 21st st.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, will preach at the morning service, 10:30. Evening 7:30.—Services of the Board of Missions, sermon by Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D., of Philadelphia, Oct. 10.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Flagg, in the morning. In the evening Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, will deliver his lecture on "The Great Awakening in the Church of England."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor.—Subject in the morning—"Repentance." Evening—"The Relations of the New Church to the Age." Introductory to a course on "The Doctrines and Philosophy of the New Church."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Burden-bearing." Evening—"Paul, the Persecutor; Stephen, the Martyr." Seats down stairs furnished cheerfully by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., will preach at the morning service. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Great Army of the Lord;" evening—"Let no Man take Thy Crown." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Prayer meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE.—REV. DR. HERrick, of New-Hampshire, will assist at the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Samson, of Mississippi, will preach in the evening. Sittings free, with the usual offertory.
FREDERICK SILL, Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Full choral services this day. Morning prayer, 10 A. M. Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 4 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Henry Blanchard, of Worcester, Mass., will preach SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. Public invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—REV. DR. DE KOven, of Wisconsin, preaches at morning service, 10:30; Bishop Neely, of Maine, at evening service, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:30 o'clock.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED.—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion Church, S. S. Snow, will preach the sure word of Prophecy, in the University, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Temple of God Opened in Heaven." Christians invited to hear.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES, INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKER, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"The Eternity of Right." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"Demetrius, the Silversmith."

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st. Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30, at a great cost the house has been made comfortable and inviting; every seat is free; all classes cordially welcomed.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Holy liturgy, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; sermon in the English language. Text, St. Mark, viii., 34. The Chapel is open to the public.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WOODRUFF Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach in St. John's Chapel next Sunday morning at 10:30.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A SEANCE at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., near 3d av., Sunday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock; table rises from the floor and floats in mid-air; faces and forms plainly seen and recognized by their friends; guitar is played while being carried around the room by invisible power; and other startling manifestations will take place. T. Warren, medium.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity, near Macdougal st., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 11th inst., Rev. F. M. Gregg, of Springfield, Ill., will preach at morning, and Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., at evening service. N. B.—Gallery pews free; seats will be provided every Sunday for all who wish to worship God in this Church.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, officiating.—Services: Early celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; choral celebration, 10:30. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock, at which will be repeated, by request, the sermon on the "Co-existence of High and Low Church Views in the Church."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, (HARLEM,) 127th st. and 4th av.—Morning service 10:30. Sermon by Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., Bishop of Eastern Maryland. Missionary service at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON ST., OPPOsite Grove.—Sermon by Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, on Sunday evening, at 7:45.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY, OCT. 11, Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, will preach at the morning service (10:30 o'clock) a special sermon. Subject—"Men and Their Relations to the Church." At the afternoon service (4 o'clock) Right Rev. Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, will preach on "Missions."

THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, will preach in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday morning. Divine service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. The holy communion is celebrated daily during the General Convention at 7 o'clock.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., will deliver an address on the Old Catholic movement, in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE BISHOP of Indiana, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., this evening at 7:30.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service a missionary sermon by Right Rev. R. H. Wilmer.

PEWS—FOR SALE SEVERAL OF THE BEST PEWS in the Church of the Atonement, corner Madison av. and 28th st., to be sold cheap. Apply to T. BERMINGHAM, No. 243 West 53d st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN SOME CHURCH choir in this City by a basso of long experience and good references. Address W. A., Box 150 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES!

CHEAPNESS. ELEGANCE. DURABILITY.

The RECENT ENLARGEMENT of our Kid Glove Department, with the extensive additions to our stock, enables us to offer GOOD QUALITY GLOVES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. We are selling one-button Gloves at 60c., two-buttons at 95c., three buttons at $1 15; also, the Despres Glove at $1, regular price $1 75. Regular cut and seamless real Kid two-button Gloves at $1 40, good value at $2. Full lines of all the newest shades, colors, and makes of the finest grades, including the celebrated TREFOUSSE, acknowledged the best glove manufactured.

SUPERB LINE OF JET TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

PERFECT FIT. BEST OF STYLES. LOWEST OF PRICES.

Attention is called to our complete stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS. Our DOUBLE and SINGLE CORK SOLE and EXTENSION SOLE Walking Boots are exceedingly popular with the ladies. NONE BETTER ARE MADE. Fine Reception, Dress, and Theatrical Boots and Slippers on hand and to order at prices lower than elsewhere. Fine French Kid Button Boots, $5 to $5 50; fine double-sole Walking Boots, $4 to $5 50, and other grades equally low. A very good SCHOOL SHOE for children at $2 50, other styles just as cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Having made LARGE ADDITIONS to their LARGE and ELEGANT STOCK of

Silks and Dress Goods,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS in

Black, Plain, and Fancy

SILKS,

All FRESH GOODS, just received, and comprising the CHOICEST NOVELTIES *in design, texture, and coloring.* BLACK FAILLES at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard; worth $1 75, $2, and $2 25.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to their NEW BRAND

"Cachmere Brilliant,"

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their Retail Sales, and GUARANTEED to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION *as to service and durability.*

They will also offer an ELEGANT SELECTION of

Plain Silks.

COLORED FAILLES, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2, recently sold at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25 per yard.

And a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the BETTER GRADES at *proportionately low prices.*

ALSO, THE RICHEST COLLECTION OF

White Silks and Satins

EVER PRESENTED in this city, manufactured expressly for Wedding Dresses, *at extremely attractive prices.*

They will also replenish the POPULAR STOCK of

Fancy Silks,

At 75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard. Good value at $1, 1 25, and $1 75.

500 PIECES

French Merinos

At 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c., and 85c. per yard. The GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

200 PIECES

Empress Cloth

At 40c., 45c., and 50c.; worth from 60c. to 75c. per yard.

A LARGE VARIETY of PLAIN and MIXED

Camel's Hair Fabrics

From 50c. per yard upward.

5 CASES

6-4 Wool Plaids

In DESIRABLE COLORINGS for Ladies' costumes, from $1 25 upward.

On the Fourth Avenue Section

Will be found a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Dress Fabrics,

From 25c. per yard upward.

HANDSOME STRIPED

POPLINS,

At 50c. and 60c. per yard; good value 75c. and $1.

ALL WOOL

SERGES,

At 45c. per yard, worth 60c.

Together with a LARGE VARIETY of

Cretonnes, Poplins, Reps, Alpacas, &c.

Standard Prints,

At 8c., 9c., and 10c. per yard.

Percales,

32 inches wide, with SIDE BANDS FOR TRIMMING, at 12 1-2c. per yard; value 18c.

Samples forwarded on application. Orders will receive careful attention.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST, N. Y.

GENTS' SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS

IN ALL THE LEADING FALL AND WINTER STYLES. LARGE VARIETY. PRICES GUARANTEED TO BE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

EXAMINATION INVITED.

Our $3 Hat, sold elsewhere for $4.
Our $3 50 Hat, sold elsewhere for $5.
Our $4 Hat, sold elsewhere for $6.
Our $4 50 Hat, sold elsewhere for $7.
Our $5 Hat, sold elsewhere for $8.
Our $7 Hat, A No. 1, extra quality Silk Beaver, sold elsewhere for $9 and $10.

FULL LINES OF GENTS' AND YOUTHS' FINEST FELT AND WOOL HATS, FROM $1 UP, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND ST., AND 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
$500,000 AT RETAIL.

Exhibition of Black and Colored Silks at prices and in variety beyond competition.

Drap de Soie Sublime
BLACK SILK.

Warranted not to break or wear shiny. $1 80 and upward.

The popular makes, Bonnet and Bellon, at very low prices, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.

100 pieces 20-inch

COLORED SILKS.

Dark Brown Navy Blue, and every other neutral Color, $1 65, $1 75 per yard.

24-inch heavy Lyons Gros Grains, in 50 dark shades, $2 per yard, usually sold at $2 50.

TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50.

A splendid line of RICH WHITE GROS GRAINS and SATINS for Bridal Dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will open on MONDAY, Oct. 12, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department,

the latest Paris Styles in WALKING, CARRIAGE, DINNER, AND EVENING COSTUMES in Silk, Camel's Hair, &c., &c., in all the new and fashionable shades, together with a case just received of

PARIS CLOAKS, TABLIERS, AND CUIRASSES,
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,

and MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SACQUES in new and elegant designs. A superb stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS

in Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Toilet Sacques, Corset Covers, Waists, Skirts, Aprons, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.

A splendid assortment of INFANTS' SLIPS, DRESSES, ROBES, BANDS, BARRON COATS, Plain and Embroidered CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and SHAWLS, &c., &c., at popular prices.

All orders for Dress-making will be promptly executed in the latest styles at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 12, novelties in

RICH DRESS FABRICS.

300 pieces ATKINSON'S IRISH POPLINS, superior in texture, brilliancy, and durability to all other makes.

300 pieces PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, in exquisite shades.

300 pieces best quality RAVIER CHANU and GAUZION LYONS POPLINS, only $1 25 per yard.

400 pieces DROGUE'S A1 LYONS POPLINS, $1.

A very handsome line of FRENCH POPLINS, in new shades, at 75c. per yard.

Silk Warp DIAGONALS and CHECKS, very handsome for street wear and Polonaise.

STRIPED SICILIAN! STRIPED SICILIAN!

MATELASSE.

Plain, Striped, and Plaid CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.
FUR CLOTHS for Overdresses.
Embroidered Cashmere POLONAISE.
Embroidered Sleeveless JACKETS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 12, in their

Popular Dress Goods Departments.

Splendid lines of Mixed SERGES, 25 cents per yard, Single, Double, and Triple Corded SERGES at extraordinary low prices.

BASKET SERGES in new designs, MATELASSE SERGES in new colorings, very fine, all wool.

Also Mixed SERGES, Gray and Brown, Light and Dark, suitable for street wear.

SCOTCH PLAIDS

In great variety of designs for Misses' and Children's wear.

An immense stock of

FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES

in beautiful new Fall shades, and at prices lower than ever before offered.

RICHARD MEARES,

6th av. and 19th st.,

Will open on MONDAY, and throughout the week,

WITH ELEGANT STYLES OF

Rich Black Silk Costumes,

In Superb Designs,

BOTH IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, MADE EXCLUSIVELY OF

Bonnet and Best Lyons Silk,

Elaborately trimmed with Black Silk Velvet, Rich Silk Passementerie, and Jet Fringe, after the latest Paris fashions.

Stylish Black Silk Walking Costumes at $65, $75, $80, $88, $90, and $100.

Elegant Black Bonnet Silk Costumes, $125, $138, $145, $155, $165.

Very elaborate Colored Silk Suits, trimmed with Velvet, Feather Trimming, and Fringe, $100, $125 to $150.

Camels' Hair Overdresses in browns, navy blues, drabs, embroidered and trimmed with ball fringe, in latest designs and styles.

Black and Colored Cashmere Dresses, trimmed with Silk, Silk Fongees, trimmed with Velvet, in new designs, $30, $35, and $38.

Closing out, a lot of Cashmere, Satine, and Poplin, and Fine Worsted Suits, $12, $14, $15, $16, and $20 to $30 each.

Elegant Embroidered and Beaded Overskirts and Basques, Polonaise, English Walking Jackets, in every variety of style, at very low prices.

We invite a special visit of examination of our superb stock of elegant and stylish novelties in

Trimmed Bonnets & Round Hats,

Both imported and of our own manufacture.

Our Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, and $22, are the latest shapes. Stylish and original designs made of best materials, for first-class retail trade, and much under the price usually charged for similar quality.

Untrimmed and Felt Hats, all the latest shapes.
Choicest Paris Novelties in Hat Ornaments.
Fine Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Birds, &c.
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $2 75, $3 yard.

Large and Elegant Assortment of Fine Beaded Silk, Passementerie, Jet, and Ball Fringes, Buttons, Ornaments, Tassels, Loops.

Decided Bargains in Real Yak and Guipure Laces, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, and Veilings.

OPENING ON MONDAY.

Ten specially cheap lots of Black Silks, at $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Real Lyons Silks, $2 25, $2 50; worth $2 75 and $3.
New shades colored Silks at low prices.
Dress Goods in all the new colors.
Fine full-width Merinos, all shades, 65c., 70c., and 80c.
Very fine Black Cashmeres, 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

MMES. LEO & PHELAN,
NO. 1,260 BROADWAY,

will on MONDAY, Oct. 12, open a case of French felt hats from leading Parisian houses. Dress-making in all its branches a specialty.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OCT. 8, A NOTE, JUNE 15, 1874, drawn by S. Lyons & Cohn, payable at National Citizens' Bank, for $400; payment has been stopped; $5 reward will be given, and no questions asked, on returning to P. LIBERMAN & BROS., 31 East Broadway.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 Sixth Avenue, 367
SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
110 West 23d Street, 110

Beg to call the particular attention of ladies to the large and complete assortment of goods now exhibiting throughout their entire establishment, many our own direct importation, consisting of

SILKS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY,
VELVETS, HATS, UNDERWEAR,
LACES, FLOWERS, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS, WORSTED,
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

IN ALL COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO INSPECT OUR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING.

STERN BROTHERS.

MOURNING GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

THE ONLY MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

EXTRA DOUBLE WARPS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, EMPRESS, HENRIETTAS, REPS, TAMISE, SERGES, BOMBAZINES, ALPINES, CRAPINES, PARASINES, BRILLIANTINES, DRAP D'ETE, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, AND BARPOORS.

IN

BLACK SILKS

An Enormous Reduction.

$1 50 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2 00
$1 75 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2 25
$2 00 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2 60

N. B.—Complete Outfits furnished IMMEDIATELY, At Moderate Prices.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NOW OPEN,

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of LADIES' FASHIONABLE SUITS at POPULAR PRICES, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

DIAGONAL SUITS, fully Trimmed and Lined, At $8, $9, and $10 each.

CLOTH SHADES POPLIN SUITS, Handsomely Trimmed and Lined throughout, At $12, $13, and $14 each.

ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORED, The latest styles, At $7 50, $8, $9, $10, and upward.

We have the largest stock of popular-priced suits in the City, all fresh made.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The sale can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and eleven acres of ground at New-Rochelle, owned and occupied by JOHN V. D. LOOMIS, Esq. Maps and particulars at NO. 35 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, AT 10 A. M., AT NO. 153 Park place, between Flatbush and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, piano, pier glass, clocks, bronzes, rich carpets, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library suits; all in excellent condition. Catalogues at the sales-rooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., on TUESDAY after 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $25,000.—THE ADVERTISER is about forming a stock company, with a capital of $100,000 for the promotion of a promising enterprise, established beyond risk, and protected from infringement; $50,000 above present capital is now needed. Parties will be admitted with $5,000 and upward; a cash return of $500,000 guaranteed within five years. Address, appointing interview, PATENT MEDICINE, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000. JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY WANTED WITH $5,000 to $10,000 in a light manufacturing business; no opposition; paying large profits. Address B. H. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$50 TO $100.—TRAVELING BUSINESS, BUT no peddling; customers principally milliners; goods very light, and in great demand; $7 to $10 daily profits. Address Enterprise, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

$300 CASH WILL BUY A BUSINESS paying $35 per week net. Call at No. 612 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLE—LARGE SIZE, PHELAN'S sale at No. 6 East 49th st.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF A long established iron specialty. For personal interview, address Box No. 3,189 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, by the retirement of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, who were copartners in said firm. And whereas the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and the partnership hereinafter referred to intend to continue the business, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same.

Now, therefore, we, HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, whose places of abode are in the City of New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & COMPANY.

Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1874.

HENRY J. FALLON.
LOUIS F. FALLON.

City and County of New-York, ss: On this thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1874, before me personally appeared HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

LEWIS SANDERS,
od-law4wSu Notary Public, New-York Co.

AT KINZEY'S,

BARGAINS IN FALL GOODS.

All the new shapes and styles in French Bonnets, Flowers, and Feathers.

Velvets, Silks, and Velveteens in all the new shades.
50,000 bunches Jet Beads, 5c. bunch.

Bargains in Real Laces, Point Thread, Valenciennes, Guipure, &c., way below regular prices.

Magnificent assortment of Beaded and Silk Fringes, low.
Beaded and Silk Ornaments.

Splendid assortment of Passementerie Gimp, low.
Ball Fringes, all colors.

1,200 pounds Zephyr Worsteds, all colors, in single, split, and double, every color, at 12½c. an ounce.
KINZEY'S.

Worsted Embroideries, Slipper, Chair, and Towel Patterns, very low.
KINZEY'S.

Great bargains in Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
KINZEY.

Wide Sash Ribbons, 25c. yard. Fancy Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
KINZEY'S.

Large assortment of Misses' and Infants' Wear, low.
Infants' Cloaks and Caps.

Bargains in Ladies' Underwear.
Bargains in French Corsets.
KINZEY'S.

Large assortment of English, French, and German Hosiery.
Glove Department.

Lot of Two-button Kids, 50c.
Extra fine Two Buttons, 75c.
Bargains in Gents', Ladies', and Misses' Gloves. Very low.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino and Flannel Underwear, low.
Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Handkerchiefs.

Swiss Carved Goods.
Silver-plated Goods.

Fine Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., low.
Jet Necklaces, 25c. to $16.

Novelties in Jewelry.
Bronzes and Parian Goods.

Fancy Goods of every description.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S. CORNER 9TH ST.

At the Popular Carpet Store.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

Body Brussels Carpets	$1 50
Tapestry Carpets	$1 00 to 1 25
Fancy Ply Carpets	1 00 to 1 25
Extra Super Carpets	1 00
Two-ply Carpets	75
Ingrain Carpets	40c., 50c., and 60c.

10,000 yards of Remnants at half price.

It will pay you to go to the Popular Carpet Store, No. 123 Bowery.

Look for the sign, "Popular Carpet Store," in front of the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 65x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 100 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.

J. A. BOSTWICK,
Owner of the American Docks.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

A.—CATARRH DISCHARGE FROM NOStrils, offensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE KREMEN, No. 48 West 4th st. Pamphlet free.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., for consultation and reference, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M. JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 29th st., New-York. Best references. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DEGARMO,
NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st.,
will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st. Classes open. All dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. For particulars call or send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, a LARGE INVOICE of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS

Just received in the NEWEST and most NOVEL DESIGNS, from $18 to $2,000 each.

A RICH and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS at $5 each; recently sold for $10.

BROCHE SHAWLS, FANCY STYLES, suitable for the season, *at extremely attractive prices.*

DOMESTIC SHAWLS, of every DESIRABLE DESIGN and QUALITY.

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF LADIES'

Ready-Made

SUITS

IN SILK, MATELASSE, CHAMILLE, and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.

They will offer an assortment of

Silk Suits,

A little out of order, from $40 to $65; *about one-half their value.*

LYONS BLACK SILK SUITS at $50 each. EXTREMELY CHEAP.

SERGE AND BLACK ALPACA SUITS at $12, upward.

An ELEGANT VARIETY of CASHMERE, REP, and FLANNEL WRAPPERS *at popular prices.*

THEIR STOCK of FALL and WINTER

CLOAKS

Is CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED with all the LATEST PARISIAN PRODUCTIONS in PLAIN, BEADED, and EMBROIDERED VELVET, CLOTH and MATELASSE CLOAKS, POLONAISE, JACKETS, &c., at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of FALL

Hats and Bonnets

IN ALL THE LATEST and NEWEST SHADES of FRENCH AND ENGLISH FELT, &c.

CRAPE and MOURNING BONNETS *always on hand.*

PLUMES, WINGS, BIRDS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
VAILS, GARNITURES, &c.

They will SPECIALLY INVITE ATTENTION to their LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

BLANKETS,

COMPRISING

WHITE CRIB and BERTH BLANKETS from $1 50 to $4 50 per pair.

10-4 WHITE BED BLANKETS from $2 75 to $7 per pair.

11-4 WHITE BED BLANKETS from $5 to $12 per pair.

12-4 WHITE BED BLANKETS from $6 50 to $15 per pair.

COLORED BLANKETS in *Brown, Gray, Blue, and Silver Gray, Magenta and Scarlet,* from $2 to $6 per pair.

FLANNELS in every VARIETY of COLOR and QUALITY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY of

FANS.

The CHOICEST and LATEST DESIGNS in Silk, Satin, and Lace, with plain and carved Ebony, Ivory, and Pearl Sticks—A LARGE PORTION OF THESE VERY BEAUTIFUL—*at prices fully one-half the cost of importation.*

Dress and Cloak Trimmings

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Gentlemen's Hosiery, Neckwear, and Underwear,

THE LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

SCARFS, TIES, WINDSORS,
CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS.

LINEN, CAMBRIC, AND SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW COLORS AND DESIGNS.

THE VARIETY from which to make selection, and the RICHNESS and ELEGANCE of the ASSORTMENT, must convince purchasers, after a careful examination, that ONLY GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1874, in the VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS of their retail store, CHOICE and BEAUTIFUL

Specialties

At an IMMENSE REDUCTION from former prices.

ONE CASE OF VELVET AND CASHMERE

Polonaise,

RICHLY EMBROIDERED with SILK AND JET, at *extremely attractive prices.*

ONE CASE OF

Paris-Made Hats,

VIROT'S LATEST STYLES, *largely below former prices.*

A LARGE INVOICE OF EMBROIDERED

Cuffs, Collars, Sets, &c.,

At fully ONE-THIRD THE PRICES at which similar goods have been sold within the past three months.

A Visit of Inspection will Amply Repay.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

Dress Trimmings

AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

CARPETS.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER, late of No. 281 Grand st., has removed to the new store, No. 399 6th av., near 24th st.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 05 and upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, $1 65 and upward.
GOOD INGRAINS, 65 cents and upward.
GOOD OILCLOTHS, 50 cents and upward.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

Fall and Winter NOVELTIES

in DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, CLOAKING, DRESS, TRIMMING, MILLINERY, AND MANUFACTURING VELVETS, all COLORS and QUALITIES.

PLAIN AND RIBBED SEALSKIN PLUSHES, a new and beautiful article for JACKETS, &c. "MATELASSE,"

The latest novelty for "CUIRASSE JACKETS," "POLONAISE," "SKIRTS," &c.

Just received a fine assortment of

English Umbrellas,

PLAIN AND FANCY MOUNTINGS.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

FILLED SQUARES,
OPEN CENTRES,
LONG SHAWLS, DECCAS, SCARFS, &c.

One of the most extensive stocks ever before exhibited and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Department of

FINE FURS

For Ladies and Children,

NOW OPEN.

FURS IN SETS,

(Muff and Boa,)
SABLE, MINK, CHINCHILLA,
SILVER FOX, SEALSKIN,
ERMINE, BLUE FOX, OTTER, GREBE, &c.

SEAL JACKETS, with MUFF, BOA, HAT, and GLOVES to match.

FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.

FUR ROBES.

"BLACK BEAR," "HUDSON BAY WOLF," "ARCTIC FOX," "ICELAND LAMB," &c.

N. B.—The above FURS have been expressly selected with great care, and are manufactured on the premises under their PERSONAL SUPERVISION for FIRST CLASS TRADE, and warranted in every respect.

Gentlemen's and Youths' FURNISHING GOODS,

UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY, &c.

"IMPERIAL" AND PURE SILK Shirts and Drawers, from 6 to 20 Threads.

"CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S" White and Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.

SCOTCH WOOL Shirts and Drawers, all weights.

FINE AND SPUN SILK ½ HOSE, PLAIN AND FANCY.

GENUINE AND ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND ½ HOSE.

BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH COTTON HOSE AND ½ HOSE.

SHETLAND WOOL AND MERINO PLAIN AND FANCY ½ HOSE, &c.

HOSIERY,

For LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

PLAIN AND FANCY CASHMERE, SPUN AND FINE SILK HOSE.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND GENUINE BALBRIGGAN HOSE.

HEAVY COTTON AND FLEECY LINED HOSE.

Also,

"CARTWRIGHT'S AND WARNER'S" celebrated make.

"A., C. & CO.'S" SPECIAL Manufacture of every description of "UNDERGARMENTS."

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS,

To order with promptness.
AND WARRANTED TO FIT.

Foreign and Domestic Shawl Department.

Now Open, the Finest Selection of "NOVELTIES" in the City.

"PERSIAN SHAWL,"

Just Introduced.

FILLED, SQUARE, STRIPED AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

BROCHE AND PAISLEY SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.

Also,

The Largest and Finest Stock of "GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING MAUDS," REVERSIBLE BEAVER AND SEAL PLUSH CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES to be found in the City.

"BERLIN,"
"VELOUR," "HIMALAYAN,"
PLAIN, PLAID, AND REVERSIBLE BEAVER,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
"BROCHE," "ALBANIAN," "DIAGONAL,"
and FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS.
SCOTCH PLAID LONG AND SQUARES.

A Full and Complete Stock of "DOMESTIC SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS," &c., AT GREATLY DEDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

GENERAL GRAND OPENING.

Our premises will be opened on Monday morning, Oct. 12, 1874, as usual. This is strictly confidential.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GREAT LACE OPENING,

and sale, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, Monday morning, Oct. 12, and will continue through the entire day, if it does not rain, or the goods are not all sold before night.

25 cases Lace Goods received by Steamer Periere, White silk Illusions, Black and White Brussels Nets, Beaded Yaks and Blonde Laces, Plain Yaks and Chenille Nets.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

VELVET OPENING.

HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF IT!!!!!!

THIS IS

a special opening. It deserves a full column on one of our blanket-sheet newspapers. Prolix people would dedicate a volume to it. But it seems to us that it is sufficient to inform the public in a very few words, (for advertising costs,) that we are opening, of our own importation, 299½ different shades of Trimming and Millinery Velvets, and every single shade is the leading color in Paris to-day, (you can convince yourself by telegraphing there,) and that half shade will probably bloom into a full shade before another week. These colors are all confidential, and this sale will continue until the goods are all sold.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FUR OPENING.

This opening should have taken place in AUGUST, but we were delayed.

We shall have it now,

MONDAY, OCT. 12,

and shall make frantic efforts to continue it through the next day, which is TUESDAY. If successful, we shall extend the opening as long as the warm weather lasts, and perhaps even into the cool weather of Winter.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $85,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE.
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.

For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ANY PARTY, lady or gentleman, having available securities invested where they yield but an ordinary interest, can improve their income permanently from thirty to sixty per cent., without risk, with guarantee.

Address ABSOLUTE SECURITY, Box No. 148 Times Office, with real name.

Principals only will be waited on, by one of an old established firm, whose reputation and references are undeniable.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the [illegible] Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas [illegible], deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by [illegible] (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) [illegible] whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, [illegible] and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866, and [illegible] whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District constituted by said act, together with the [illegible] third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising [illegible] annexed to said City and County, pursuant to [illegible] 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city [illegible] Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two [illegible] articles, to be known as articles fifteen and [illegible] and prescribes the form of ballot for voting [illegible] which proposed amendments of the Constitution [illegible] said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, [illegible])

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] extensive stock of marble and marbleized [illegible] all other marble work. Marble-turning [illegible] A. KLABER, 134 East [illegible]

THE SULTAN ABDUL ASSIZ.

PROGRESS IN TURKEY.

THE NEW RULE OF SUCCESSION AND THE REFORMS THAT HAVE CHANGED THE FACE OF ISLAMISM.

Recent accounts from Constantinople conveyed by the Vienna *Free Press*, say that the Sultan in council—for the Sublime Porté has now got a Council of State—is about to establish the succession of the throne in the eldest sons of the *padishahs*. This is another of those changes by which the Osmanlis have been trying to adjust themselves to the march of the military governments about them, and hold their magnificent seat on the Bosporus. In their efforts to this end the Turks, in a grave, quiet way, have proved themselves to be more effective reformers than the fiery Franks, or any other people, while their Sultans, wisely recognizing the need and spirit of the age, have shown their great superiority over the other crowned heads of Europe. For while the Bourbons, the Habsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, the Guelfs, and the rest have been angrily struggling to keep things on the old footings, the Khans for the last seventy years have been the very foremost in carrying out, often with a high and bloody hand, all sorts of reforms in their monarchy. They seem resolved to falsify the proverb that Turkey in Europe is but an "encampment" of Orientals on the wrong side of the Strait.

Those Turks (who never assume the name of Turk, since in the East it signifies robber,) first came across the Dardanelles, about six hundred years ago, swarming and settling at Adrianople, which they made their capital. A century later, Mohammed II. stormed the last fortress of the Greek Emperor, entered the city over the dead body of Constantine Palæologus (1453) and turned Constantinople into Istamboul. In another hundred years from that date, the Turkish Empire of Solyman the Magnificent was at its highest and broadest, including some forty eyalets or provinces, with ruling Pashas, and four others which were tributary. From the time of Amurath (1580) the Turks made no more conquests; but they maintained almost perpetual war on and around the Danube, against Austrians, Poles, Hungarians, and Russians, coping also with the Venetians at sea. To the fancy of all Europeans at that time, the region of the Danube and Bosporus was the land of adventurous heroism and romantic war, and all princes and men of chivalry regarded a campaign against the Ottomans as the great duty or glory of their lives. The "Eastern Question" was then far more exciting and poetical than it has been in our day, though it can still hold out, on occasion, some of the gravest menaces and perilous chances of modern warfare, as everybody is aware. At last the science of the West told decisively in the struggle, when artillery practice began to replace the prowess of the cavalry onsets with lance and scimetar; and, at the close of the seventeenth century, the Treaty of Carlowitz (1699) deprived the Turks of Hungary and Transylvania, and otherwise showed that their victorious days were at an end.

With the eighteenth century grew the special controversy of the Turks with the Russians, those semi-Tartars of the North-west, who then took up the rôle of overrunners, which the Ottomans could no longer play. From the days of Peter the Great, the Czars kept their eyes on Constantinople. When Catharine II. had seized the Crimea, her people dug up, from some of the ruins of the place, the stone of a broken archway bearing the inscription, "This is the road to Constantinople." This took her fancy greatly, and she declared there was an omen in it. When, in 1787, she met the Emperor Joseph on the Black Sea, the pair discussed the partition of Turkey, Poland having been already partitioned. "But who is to have Constantinople?" said the German, gravely. Catharine, smiling, put the question by—a question her grandson, Nicholas, tried to answer in 1855, when he went for what he called "the key of his house."

At the close of the eighteenth century the Turkish Sultans began to see that they could no longer afford to stand aloof from the modern progress of things, and Selim III. undertook to reform and conform, beginning with wine-drinking. He once said that if he were to change his religion, he would be a Catholic, seeing that all the best wines came from Catholic countries. But his first step was not the only difficulty. When he began to regulate the army after the European models, the Janizaries protested violently, and for the rest, the *ulemas* declared he was about to turn Islam upside down. The result was that he was murdered in his palace, in 1807, and his brother Mustapha, who had helped to get rid of him, took his place. Then came another brother, Mahmoud, who put Mustapha and Mustapha's young son to death, and became Sultan in turn. This ruler was now the only living scion of the line of Osman, and soon became one of the sternest and most singular reformers of his age.

Mahmoud began his work in 1808, adopting a number of Western conveniences, sitting at his meals, using a knife and fork, and drinking wine and brandy like a good Christian. He had to contend against a number of enemies. Czerny George rose against him in Servia, as did Ali Pasha in Albania, a man whose picture hangs forever in the portrait gallery of "Childe Harold," while Mehemet Ali began his persistent work of dragging Egypt from her ancient moorings. Then came the rebellion of the Hellenes, with Botzaris, Norman, Mavrocordato, and the modern "Greek-fire" of Canaris, renowned in the ship-fighting of the Ægean and the lyric verse of Victor Hugo. Meantime the worst enemies of Mahmoud menaced him in Constantinople itself. These were the Janizaries, who would not have the army reform, but would have the Sultan's head, if possible. He then (1826) resolved to get rid of his Prætorians, and when 30,000 of them marched mutinously into the streets, he ordered out 50,000 well-instructed soldiers, with a park of artillery, covered the walls with an appropriate exhortation from the Koran, and ordered a general attack upon the rebels. Before night-fall the astonished City of Constantinople saw 10,000 of them lying dead in the streets and squares, and the rest scattered like chaff before the wind. The order of Janizaries that had existed for 600 years was at an end, and the great reformer breathed a little more freely, though his satisfaction was soon diminished by the naval battle of Navarino, in 1827, and the destruction of his fleet by the English, French, and Russians. After this "untoward event," as the Duke of Wellington termed it, came the loss of Greece, by liberation, though it was, in truth, rather a gain for the Sultan, since it relieved him from a world of trouble, and left him less obstructed in his reforms. He began with Constantinople, making a number of changes. He had the army of prowling dogs caught up from the streets and slaughtered. New-York never saw such a *battue*. He ordered all the official Osmanlis to sit at meals, and use knives and forks—allowing the the *ulemas* to sit cross-legged and eat from their fingers, since the Koran had no mention of forks. He had his portrait taken, in spite of the Oriental dislike of all shapes, images, and pictures. He established a school of anatomy, and had dead bodies dissected, to the scandal and horror of all pious Mussulmans. He went further, and ordered, in 1831, a Turkish newspaper for Constantinople, edited by a Turco-Frank—an astounding little sheet called the *Taakvimi Veekai*, or Teller of Events. The Turks ejaculated Allah and Bismillah, and held off at first, but in a week they were calling for the *Taakvimi* at all the coffee-houses. Many other reforms accompanied these, Mahmoud asserting, like a true king of men, that the mass of a people should always be led and taught by those more intelligent than themselves.

Mahmoud died in 1839 and was succeeded by his twenty-first child, Abdul Medjid, aged seventeen, a mild and somewhat saturnine youth who continued to carry out the *Tanzimat* or reform of his grandfather and father. His reign is renowned for the Hatte-Cherif of Gulhane—the grand reform bill of the monarchy, prepared by Redschid Pasha and other Ministers of Mahmoud, a scheme of reconstruction putting all classes and creeds on an equality before the law and abolishing a swarm of abuses in every branch of administration. The whole was modeled after the French ideas of Louis Philippe's government. In 1861, after a quiet reforming reign of twenty-two years, Abdul Medjid died, aged thirty-nine, leaving seven sons and two daughters, and making way for his brother, the present sovereign.

Abdul Assiz, the thirty-second Sultan of his line, was brought to the throne from "seclusion," or what is translated "the cage" by [illegible] effect, have taken the most picturesque meaning of the Turkish word, as in the case of Bajazet and others. The new ruler had lived a very quiet life, and stored his mind with the knowledge of things in general, being at the same time an amateur agriculturist, like the English Prince Albert. He also recognized the necessity of making his Orientals as much like Westerns as possible, and was assisted, or rather guided, in his views by his two able Ministers, Aali Pasha and Omer Pasha, men whose death in 1871 was a great loss to their country. He and they ordered the confiscation of the Mosque property in 1865, securing at the same time about thirty per cent. of the proceeds of sale to the ulemas and the other religionists, who, nevertheless, declared that the sun of Islam was now set forever. In 1867 Abdul Assiz aggravated their dejection by traveling away to the West, where he visited his good sister the Queen of England and the Emperor of France, after which he entered the City of Vienna—more successful in this than Mohammed IV., who tried to get into it in 1683, against the wishes of John Sobieski. The Sultan was everywhere received with a grand welcome, and he carried home with him a number of new ideas. One of these was a Council of State to replace the sleepy Divan of other days. This Council is now composed of forty members, twenty-seven of whom are Mussulmans, the rest being Greeks, Catholics, Jews, Armenians, and Druses—an example of wise toleration imitated by no other monarch in the world. At the same time, Daud Pasha, a Catholic, was made Minister of Public Works, and Nassi Pasha, another Catholic, appointed Governor of the Lebanon. In 1868 the first "Red Book" was published by the Government, explaining the entire Cretan question for the general benefit.

Among the most important of these changes must be reckoned that of the succession, mentioned above. This will tend to prevent any of the palace tragedies which have weakened the monarchy in many ways. Once upon a time, that principle of "tanistry," as it was called in the West, was logical enough, since it meant the choice of the worthiest, the strong swordsman of the family, best fitted to hold his place and that of his nation in the rough business of the world. Among the Turks, there was no thought of breaking the sacred line of Osman, but it was necessary that the ablest man of that family should stand first, the weaklings being put aside for the general good. The Sultans were accordingly in the habit of caging or killing their troublesome brothers, sustained by the Koran, which says that anarchy is worse than execution, and that the Sultan should be as much like God as possible—that is, without a rival. This was also justified in the *Kanunnama*, or Code of the Monarchy, and as a general rule, a coronation was accompanied by strangulation, managed by the Janizaries. Mahmoud, father of Abdul Medjid—to go no further back than 1807—had his brother, Mustapha, and Mustapha's little son, put to death. He went further, and ordered four of his brother's sultanas to be strangled in their cashmere shawls, to prevent any future trouble with his possible nephews. This was the prologue of his resolute and reforming reign, which ended in 1839. Since that time the closer intimacy of the Porte with the other courts of Europe has tended to soften as well as to secure the conditions of the Turkish Monarchy, and neither Abdul Medjid nor Abdul Assiz found it necessary to bow-string any near relations on coming to the throne.

Turkey, with its area of 1,900,000 square miles, is a country well worth reforming. Of course, a good deal of that ground is in a wilderness condition, and Egypt, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are virtually independent. But it is still an imperial heritage and "a great fact." Nicholas I. told Metternich in 1831 that it was a "sick man"—a kind of Tartar metaphor which he seemed to love, for he used it again nearly a quarter of a century later. Many were of his opinion, and many are so still. They argue that there is something in Islamism which makes it unfit to share the European progress of society. No doubt the simple Unitarianism of the Turks, so like that of the Jews, is repulsive to the Trinitarians of the West, who at the same time, loving all the genial traditions of strong drink, cannot like the morals of a temperance society which those Orientals carry along with them. But time removes many difficulties, and may diminish these also. At the same time it will be admitted that the Turks are really a fine people, of the Caucasian order, a manly and honest race, as we are assured by those who know them. It will be enough to state that Lord Byron declared them a much better people than his own Greeks. The Turks are especially tolerant in religious matters, looking with a grave contempt on the squabblings and ritualisms of the Greeks, Catholics, and Armenians of the East. And indeed, it is from this toleration on their part that we can estimate their prospect of holding their supremacy on the Bosphorus. Without it, their cause would be a desperate one. The 44,000,000 of Turkish subjects include Ottomans, Greeks, Armenians, Sclavonians, Jews, Roumans, Tartars, Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, and Druses, with their differing religious sects—things which have always been the most irritable and disastrous elements of human society. But the Turks have learned how to manage them. England has but one discordant or difficult sect to regulate—the Irish Catholic—and is kept in continual hot water by the same. With the Sultan's many sectarians to manage, that civilized nation would probably go mad outright. The calmer Orientals of the Bosphorus are otherwise minded, and in this they are teaching a lesson the Westerns would do well to learn, and must learn. They must also learn that the Orientals, instead of being stupid and sluggish, are quicker than themselves. Witness the changes in Japan, also, where, as in Turkey, the rulers and men of intelligence are the grand radical reformers of the age. To us, in this country, it is interesting to notice that the Turkish Government is singularly democratic. The Sultans have all been sons of common women—Circassian, Syrian, or Georgian—and the Ministers, Pashas, and Viziers of the Empire have been, as a general rule, taken from the mass of the people, and chosen for their fitness and abilities. From this, also, the great Westerns will have something to learn.

But it is not unlikely that in some things the Sultans will imitate the royal fashions of the West. They may look for Princesses, instead of importing peasant maidens from the Caucasus, and thus be led to abolish the vicious institution of the *zenana*. In 1869 the beautiful Empress of the Feringees and her bevy of beauties illuminated the waters and palaces of the Bosphorus with their presence, and this visit must have given the young sons of Abdul Medjid and Abdul Assiz some notions of queenly dignity and the open grace and splendor of a European court compared with the dull obscurity of the harem. Constantinople may yet have its Empress, as of old. The eldest son and heir apparent of Abdul Assiz is Youssouf Ized Deen, a youth of seventeen, who, instead of being kept in sequestration, has got the active training of a soldier, and is now the *Mir-alai*, or Colonel, of one of the Nizam regiments. This young man may demand and obtain the hand of a Princess, since there are some ladies who would probably dare the venture. Abdul Assiz has two other sons, named Mehemet Selim, born in 1866, Abdul Medjid, born in 1868, and a daughter, Salihé.

Up to the present year, Mehemet Murad, the eldest son of the late Abdul Medjid, was looked on as the heir apparent. But the proposed law of succession would set him and his brothers aside for their cousin, Youssouf, the Colonel. If Mehemet, now thirty-four years old, resembles his weak and sickly father, he is probably unfit to control the destinies of Turkey in its state of transition; and it is generally believed that the new order of succession will set him aside, and secure the throne for a more energetic prince.

Since the above was written comes via Vienna the intelligence that Abdul Assiz, instead of beginning the new order of succession with his own son, the Mir-Alai, has been induced, under foreign persuasion, to recognize his nephew, Mehemet Murad, as the heir apparent. Abdul's next great measure should be a reform in the "harem," an Oriental hot-bed of debility from which his family has suffered, and he himself is apparently suffering at present, since it has been announced that his health is in a feeble condition. He must abolish the harem, or the harem will abolish the race of Osman.

GEN. HOWARD ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Howard, who has lately taken command of the Department of the Columbia, had a handsome reception tendered him by the citizens of Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, on his arrival. The General made a short speech, in which he referred to the reports that he was immovably pledged to a policy of fixed peace in Indian affairs. The *Statesman* says:

"The General spoke of the peaceful relations existing between the whites and the Indians in this Department, and thought that, from appearances, there would be little work for the department commander. Peace was always desirable, and the development of this Territory required peace. The speaker said that while he commended peace to the hearts of all men, he is not, nor never has been, an ultra peace man. This was shown by the stand he had taken in the rebellion, and he carries the same feelings that governed his conduct then against those Indians who rebel and make mischief. When bad Indians defy the lawful authorities and commit deeds of violence, no 'milk-and-water policy' will do, but promptitude and energy is demanded, and should such an exigency arise it will be found that he is no 'milk-and-water man.'"

THE CASE OF JOHN TAWELL.

CONCOCTED EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

Perhaps there is nothing more perplexing to the average juryman than to be called on to decide upon the conflicting evidence of experts. Not only is it a constant tax upon his attention to follow their testimony with the proper amount of care, involving, as it does at times, the examination of intricate and abstruse scientific theories, but his burden is much increased by the use of those technical terms in which "expert" witnesses delight, and whose meanings, though familiar to themselves, are unknown to the mass of mankind. Such was the evidence once given by a young surgeon on a trial for an assault. He stated that the plaintiff was laboring under "a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasation of blood and ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumefied state; there was also considerable abrasion of the cuticle."

Judge—"You mean, I suppose, that the man had a bad black eye?" "Yes."

"Then, why don't you say so?"

Experts are also, in some cases, more diametrically opposed to each other than almost any class of witnesses, and what one set will propound as fact, another will scout as fable. In the ordinary run of cases, it is from the medical profession principally that this class of witnesses is taken, and the problem, Who shall decide when doctors disagree? has kept many an unfortunate jury sleepless and supperless through an all-night session. To the honor of the profession, however, be it said that whatever differences may be observed in their evidence are almost always honest ones. They are not accustomed to prostitute their talents and learning to defeat the ends of justice, or to screen a criminal from well-merited punishment. Although this is their general character in the witness-box, there have been cases in which some members of the profession have so conducted themselves as to bring it into disrepute. A short account of one of the most noted of these is given below:

On Jan. 1, 1845, by means of the electric telegraph, then quite in its infancy, the departure of John Tawell from Slough, in the County of Bucks, under circumstances of considerable suspicion, was signalled to London. He had been observed coming out of a house in Bath Place, near Slough, in which, after his departure, the body of a female was discovered lying on the floor dead. During the whole afternoon and evening Tawell was traced to different places in the city, and on the next morning, on receipt of further intelligence, he was arrested on a charge of murder. He received the announcement of his arrest, and the particulars of the charge, in a manner thoroughly characteristic of him; denied he had ever been at Slough, and observed, "my situation in society places me above suspicion." It was this character of an outwardly prosperous and highly religious man that Tawell had acted the greater part of his life. Nothing could be more false.

His antecedents were peculiar. When quite a young man he had involved himself in a crime, the punishment of which in those days was death, and but for a curious coincidence and the merciful feelings of his prosecutors he would have ended his days on the scaffold. Nearly thirty years previously, dressed as a Quaker, of which body he was then a member, and representing himself as partner of a firm of bankers in the country, he called on an engraver in the City of London and produced a bank note. He pointed to one of the names on the note, said it was his name, and that he was intrusted by his partners to get a plate engraved exactly similar to it. The engraver agreed to comply with the order, and promised to be very careful to make the plate a *fac simile* of the note, about which Tawell professed himself to be very anxious. In a few days he called again, examined the plate very carefully, comparing it with the note, and, finding it was correct, ordered a quantity of copies to be struck off, for which he was to send at a certain time agreed upon. In the interim, however, the engraver became suspicious and communicated with the Police. A trap was laid for the person who was to call for the notes, into which Tawell himself fell.

The astonishment of the Police, of the bankers, to all of whom Tawell was well known, and of the Society of Friends at the discovery was very great. The bankers felt they were bound to prosecute, and with the evidence in the hands of the Police a conviction would have been certain. By a singular accident, however, there was found, on searching his person, a Bank of England note, which, on investigation, turned out to be a forgery. There was very little doubt that he was ignorant of the note being forged, but advantage was taken of its being found in his possession to induce the bankers to forego prosecuting for the forgery of their own notes, on condition that the Bank of England would prosecute him, being understood that Tawell would plead guilty.

Accordingly, but not without difficulty, the bank was induced to take up the prosecution, and at the Old Bailey Sessions held in February, 1814, Tawell was indicted for having in his possession a forged note of the Bank of England, well knowing it to be forged. The case came on for trial, and, as arranged, Tawell pleaded guilty. The offense not being capital, his life was spared, but he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. By thus pleading guilty to a crime of which he was innocent, Tawell escaped punishment for an offense of which he was guilty, and the Society of Friends were saved the humiliation of seeing one of their own body end his days on the scaffold.

Tawell's career in Australia was fortunate; he made money and after the lapse of several years returned to London with a competency. He tried hard to get readmitted to the Society of Friends, but without success, and though he dressed as a Quaker and always attended their services, he was never in fact again admitted or acknowledged by them as a member of their society.

This was the individual whose trial came on at the Aylesbury Spring Assizes in March, 1845. The strong case made out against him was as follows:

Sarah Hart, the deceased, had been a servant some years before in the service of the defendant, who then carried on the business of a chemist and druggist. Shortly before the death of his first wife Sarah left his service and had since then resided in several of the London suburbs, occupying for the past few years a cottage in Bath place, Slough. The prisoner's relations with her while in his service had given cause for scandal, and he had been intimate with her until her death.

Tawell had recently been married a second time, and while residing at Berkhampstead with his wife, in apparent ease and affluence, made frequent visits to Sarah, who was entirely dependent on him for support, and to whom he was called upon to make constant advances of money. In reality, despite his apparent prosperity, his bank account was at this time overdrawn, and the payments he had to make to Sarah were a heavy burden to him.

On the 1st of January he visited Bath place, and soon after his arrival sent her out for a bottle of porter. Of what had occurred after her return nothing could be known; but a few minutes afterward a next-door neighbor heard a moan or stifled scream, and, taking up a candle, went to the door, and proceeded down the path leading from the cottage to the gate. Before she reached the road she saw the prisoner approaching the gate, which terminated a similar path from Sarah Hart's cottage. She addressed him, but he made no reply and hurried off. Entering the house she found before the fireplace a small table, and on it a bottle of porter, open and partly drunk, and two tumblers, in one of which there was some froth, in the other some porter and water. Sarah Hart was stretched on the floor unable to speak, though she continued the moaning noise for a few minutes longer, when she expired. The surgeon who was called in promptly telegraphed to the authorities in London. A policeman in plain clothes watched for Tawell at the station, and after following him through several doublings, arrested him the next day. It was also shown that he had purchased a phial of Scheele's prussic acid on the morning of the murder, and when the evidence of the physicians who made the post-mortem examination was put in, showing that deceased had come to her death from the effects of prussic acid, the case was perfectly clear, while there was nothing in its details to raise it above the dead-level of similar crimes.

During the cross-examination of the medical witnesses, however, the extraordinary line of defense which the accused had pitched upon was disclosed. Having established the fact that the deceased had received a present of a box of apples a short time before her death, and assuming that she had eaten a number of them and swallowed the pips, counsel for the defense propounded the monstrous chemical theory that the presence in the stomach of the prussic acid which caused her death was due to its evolution from the apple-pips, the well-known bitter taste of the latter being due to the presence of this acid. The point was contended for with considerable ability not only by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, the counsel for the prisoner, but also by experienced scientific advisers (among whom figured one of the most prominent London chemists) who were present throughout the trial, seated by the prisoner's lawyers, and who, silent themselves, furnished ample materials for the cross-examination of witnesses.

Preposterous though the theory was in itself, yet so effectually were the witnesses badgered, and so large an amount of technical terms—"aduct" and "product," "sand-bath" and "water-bath"—were introduced that the jury were completely befogged, and, despite the clear summing up of the Judge, remained some time in the jury-room before coming to a decision. In fact, had it not been for Baron Parke's very decided charge to them, Tawell, despite the strong case against him, might have been acquitted. He pointed out that the prisoner's line of defense, though scientific and ingenious, had one fatal defect—apple-pips, though undoubtedly containing prussic acid, as do several other substances, such as confectionery, cheese, &c., yet the poison in them cannot be extracted, except by distillation, while the peculiar smell of prussic acid had been detected in the stomach of the deceased before there was any possibility of its having been set free by distillation.

Under this charge the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Tawell was executed in due course, leaving a confession in writing—"not to be made public in any way, but the purport to be disclosed"—which confirmed the justice of the sentence.

The feeling in the profession at the time was very strong against those prominent men who, having received a regular retaining fee, had used their scientific attainments to shield a man whom they knew to be guilty, and who had suggested and undertaken to impose upon the jury a theory in support of which they did not dare to appear in the witness-box themselves.

This is by no means, however, the only case of manufactured expert evidence on record. In an action against a company for alleged damage to cattle, by reason of the smoke of a flue connected with some lead works, it was claimed that the lead was deposited on the herbage and eaten by the cattle. The grass and shrubs on the plaintiff's grounds were examined by chemists employed for both sides, but no deposit of lead could be seen. During the trial a branch recently cut from a tree was produced, and this was covered with a well-marked white deposit, (white lead,) concerning which there was no dispute. One of the company's chemists, however, discovered that the under sides of the leaves were coated as well as the upper sides. More surprising still, the cut surface was covered with the deposit. But one explanation of this was possible; the branch had been cut off, dipped in some of the defendant's lead-water and dried, but the precaution of not wetting the cut surface had been neglected. It would probably have gone to the jury, but the defendant's witnesses having noticed it, it was allowed to drop on the floor, where it disappeared.

While men of science regret the existence of such cases as these, they may console themselves with the thought that they are very rare, and that, however much the advocates of adverse theories may differ, their differences are honestly believed in and frankly supported.

To the juryman, however, the fact of the witness' honest belief in his theory is of little use. He still has the hard task of deciding between abstruse and opposing views of a subject of which he is himself ignorant, and is often able to reach a conclusion at all only by closing his ears to the evidence of the man of science, and deciding the case by his own instinct of common sense.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

There is a very large number of prisoners now at the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield—204 males and 5 females. The Hartford *Courant*, referring to the institution, says: "The Warden and his assistants have their hands full in looking out for their army of culprits, but with excellent management they succeed in taking care of them. It would facilitate matters if all the prisoners could be put to work, but, unfortunately, work cannot be secured. Last week Warden Hewes visited New-York with the hope of obtaining contracts, but he did not succeed, and about fifty prisoners are idle. Some of these, however, are employed in repairing the prison. It will be recollected that the last General Assembly voted an appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose. Accordingly, new cornices are being placed around the main building, and the chimneys and walls are undergoing repair. One of the prisoners last week, who was put to work repairing the walls of the yard, managed to get out of the prison yard by climbing over the wall. His escape was discovered by the guard, and an alarm was raised, and the prisoner was soon captured on the highway. Rice, the Collinsville burglar, is at work in the shoe-shop, and the Warden says he is one of the best men employed in the prison. Montgomery, in for life for killing a man in Norwich, is in the rule-shop; he is a quiet, prepossessing young man, now twenty-one years of age, who feels keenly his position, and says he hopes, by good behavior, to be pardoned out some time. Montgomery is really deserving of commiseration. He committed the murder in a fit of passion, and many a man who has been guilty in like manner has escaped on the plea of temporary insanity. Such a plea, however, does not count for much before a New-London County jury. McCabe, who robbed Beaman's jewelry store, last August, is employed in the sewing-room. He was very ugly at first, and had to be put into the dark cell, but he is now quiet and inclined to make the best of his situation. He is very respectably connected. His father, mother, and sister live in Salt Lake City, and are people of good standing. His father has visited him since his confinement, and left money to procure him whatever luxuries are allowed. McCabe is without doubt one of the worst characters that prey upon the community, and the swift justice which overtook him cannot be regretted. Mrs. Sherman, the arsenic artist, is employed in the female department, in work upon clothing. Her cell is a model of neatness, and is handsomely decorated with pictures and little knick-knacks. The convict Murray, who escaped on the 6th of August, was heard of in New-York two weeks ago, and a prison official was sent thither to escort him back to his old quarters. He got him safely upon the Hartford boat, but the boat got aground in the Connecticut river, and Murray leaped off and swam ashore, escaping before a timely discovery. So he is again at large."

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of a recent date says: "The managers of the Chinese Theatre have remonstrated against the passage by the Board of Supervisors of the ordinance which provides that all the theatres must be closed at midnight. They say that the Chinese drama cannot be wound up before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. To cut it down, or in any way attempt to bring it into the compass of a civilized performance, appears to be out of the question. The Chinese Shakespeare or Sheridan, as the case may be, cannot be curtailed of his fair proportions. But people abroad may be inquiring what was the reason for the proposed restriction, and why is not the Chinese drama permitted to unfold itself for a week at a time, day and night, if need be? The answer is that Celestial harmony does not fall with a pleasant effect upon the Aryan ear. Its most gorgeous symphonies have a sound not unlike venomous caterwauling. It is said by those who have the happiness of residing in the vicinity of the Chinese theatre to be rasping to the nerves, especially in the silent watches of the night. It will thus be seen that the objection to the Celestial drama is not at all founded on morals. It is exterior rather than interior. If it could be shorn of its musical features, and if the enthusiasm of the average Chinaman could be kept within bounds when the Celestial Forrest brings down the house, there would have been no demand for the restriction which is now threatened."

REBUILT CHICAGO.

Friday, 9th inst., was the third anniversary of the great fire in Chicago, and the *Times* takes occasion to review the past year's building operations in the city. It says: "To-day we have a city second to none in the world in point of architectural beauty. During the year that is just closing there have been 1,339 buildings of all classes erected within the city limits, costing a total of $12,694,200. The average cost of the buildings was over $9,000, which shows that their character is of a high order. This outlay is independent of the amount expended in street and park improvements. The sums laid out in those directions are very large, and would swell the aggregate considerably above the figures given. The facts given speak for themselves of the progress of Chicago, the energy, industry, and wealth of her citizens, who, notwithstanding the panic, the July fire, and other untoward circumstances, have risen superior to every emergency, and have created a grand and beautiful city out of nothing in [illegible]"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	78⅞	100	Lake Shore	79¾
500	do.	78¾	3500	do.	79
100	do. c.	78⅝	1000	do.	79⅛
1800	do.	78½	1500	do. s3.	79⅛
300	do.	78⅝	1500	do.	79¼
500	do.	78¾	900	do.	79⅜
1500	do.	78⅞	1000	do.	79¼
1200	do.	79	300	do. b3.	79¼
2700	do.	79⅛	100	do. s3.	79¼
300	do. s3.	79	300	do.	79⅛
400	do.	79	1500	do.	79
100	do. s3.	78⅞	800	do.	78⅞
200	do.	78⅞	600	do.	78¾
900	do. s3.	78¾	1500	Union Pac.	35⅛
200	do.	78¾	2000	do.	35¼
500	Rock Island	102	1600	do.	35⅜
200	do.	102⅛	500	do. b3.	35½
200	do.	102⅛	200	do.	35⅜
100	do. c.	102¼	1500	do.	35¼
1000	Pacific Mail	47	500	do.	35⅛
200	do.	46⅞	2500	do.	35
300	do.	46¾	500	do.	34⅞
1900	do.	46⅞	500	do. s3.	35
600	do.	47	200	do. c.	35⅛
160	do. b3.	47⅛	300	do. b3.	35¼
200	do.	47	100	C., C. & I. C.	10¾
200	Erie Railway	29¾	20	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	101
500	do.	29½	300	do.	101¼
100	do.	29⅝	100	do. s3.	101⅛
1900	do.	29¾	100	St. Paul	33⅜
1400	do.	29⅞	400	do.	33¼
2000	do.	30	300	do.	33⅛
700	do.	30⅛	200	do.	33
200	do. s3.	30	200	do. s10.	32⅞
100	do. b3.	30⅛	100	Tol. & Wabash	31¾
200	do.	30⅛	300	do.	32
1400	do.	30¼	200	do.	31⅞
600	do. b3.	30¼	400	do.	31¾
500	do. c.	30⅛	600	do.	32
200	do.	30⅛	300	do.	32⅛
500	do.	30	500	do.	32⅜
900	Northwestern	37⅞	300	do.	32¼
400	do.	38	100	do.	32⅛
400	do.	38⅛	700	do. s3.	32
400	do. s3.	38	100	do.	32⅛
100	do.	38⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	27¼
600	do.	38¼	300	do.	27⅜
700	do.	38⅜	300	do.	27½
900	do.	38½	900	do.	27⅝
200	do. s3.	38⅜	200	do.	27½
500	do.	38⅜	200	do.	27⅝
200	do.	38¼			
400	do.	38⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. b3.	118¼	$3,600	U. S. 5-20,C., '64 b.c.	115⅝
10,000	U.S. 5-20, R., '62 b.c.	109½	4,000	U. S. 5-20,C., '65, New 12.	116
14,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '64 b.c.	111⅛	4,000	U. S. 5-20,R., '67	116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty, R.	108¼	400	C.,M.& St.P. b. c.	32⅞
1,000	N.Y.S.B.L. Cp.	108⅛	500	do. b3.	33
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup. b3.	52	400	do.	33
			28	do.	32¾
3,000	C. & O. 1st. coup. on. s20.	50	300	do. b3.	33⅛
			300	do.	33⅛
5,000	C.& N.W. Con. Coup. G. bds.	80¾	200	do. s3.	33
			100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.	51
			300	Erie R. b. c.	30
1,000	Long Dock bs.	100	200	do.	30⅛
4,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101⅞	300	do. s3.	30⅛
4,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105	100	do. b3.	30¼
2,500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	97	500	do.	30⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	96	500	do.	30
1,000	C. & A. Inc.	96½	200	do.	29⅞
6,000	Har. 1st 7s, R.	109	300	do.	29¾
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	74	4100	do.	29⅞
6,000	O.& M. C. S. F.	94	300	do. b3.	29⅞
8,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	88¾	2300	L.S.& M.So. b. c.	79
10,000	do.	88⅞	400	do. s3.	79
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	85	1100	do.	79⅛
2,000	U. Pac.S.F. b3.	75	400	do.	79¼
7,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	80	500	do. b3.	79⅜
1,000	C.,C.& I.C. 1st.	71	300	do.	79⅜
1,000	D.,L.& W.C'v.	107	1500	do.	79¼
3,000	do.	106¾	100	do. b3.	79¼
800	W. U. Tel. b. c.	78⅞	100	do.	79⅛
200	do. s3.	78⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	38¼
1300	do.	79	400	do. s3.	38¼
300	do. s3.	79	200	do.	38
100	do.	79⅛	200	do.	38⅜
100	do. c.	79⅛	200	do.	38½
600	do.	79⅛	100	do. s3.	38⅝
300	do. b3.	79¼	100	do.	38½
600	do.	79⅛	200	do. c.	38⅜
300	do.	79	100	do. c.	38⅜
300	do. b3.	79⅛	100	do.	38⅝
200	do. s3.	79⅛	200	C. & N.W.Pf. b. c.	54½
1700	do.	79¼	50	N. J. Cent. b. c.	104
600	do. b3.	79⅜	300	C. & R. I. b. c.	102½
24	Am. Express	60½	500	T., W. & W. b. c.	32⅜
100	Harlem b. c.	129	600	do.	32⅛
200	Ill. Cen. b. c.	90	700	do.	32⅛
100	C. & P. Gd. b. c.	87½	100	do.	32¼
300	Pac. Mail b. c.	46¾	100	do. s3.	32⅛
200	do.	46⅝	100	do. s5.	32⅛
100	do.	46¾	200	C., B. & Q. b. c.	101½
100	do.	46⅞	2800	Un. Pac. b. c.	35¼
1900	do.	47	100	do. b3.	35¼
300	do.	47⅛	700	do. s3.	35⅛
600	do. s3.	47	1600	do.	35⅜
100	do. c.	46⅞	25	do.	35
100	do. b3.	47¼	100	do.	35¼
400	do. s3.	46⅞	100	do.	35⅜
400	do.	47	800	do.	35⅜
100	do.	46⅞	500	do.	35¼
100	do.	47	70	Del., L. & W.	107
100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	27½	23	do. b. c.	106¾
100	do.	27⅝	100	P.,F.W.&C.G. b. c.	91
500	do.	27¾	100	At. & P. Pf. b. c.	12
100	do. b3.	27¾	20	Phœnix Bank	100½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union	79¼	200	Tol. & Wab. s3.	32⅜
100	do.	79⅛	400	do.	32¼
100	do. s3.	79⅛	100	do. b3.	32¼
100	Pac. Mail	47⅛	100	do. s3.	32⅛
100	do. s3.	47⅛	300	Union Pacific	35⅜
300	do. s3.	47	400	do.	35⅜
100	do.	47	400	do.	35¼
1000	do.	47⅛	500	do. s3.	35⅜
200	do.	47	500	do.	35⅛
900	Erie Railway	29⅞	400	North-west	38⅛
200	do. b3.	29⅞	200	do.	38⅝
200	do. c.	29⅞	200	do. b3.	38⅜
300	do. b3.	30	100	do. b3.	38⅝
16	N. J. Central	104	200	do.	38⅜
600	Lake Shore	79⅝	100	St. Paul	33¼
500	do.	79½	500	do. s3.	33¼
600	do. s3.	79¼	100	do.	33⅛
100	do. s3.	79⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	27⅞
100	do.	79⅛	200	do. b3.	27⅞
300	do.	79⅛	16	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅛
100	do.	79	100	do.	101¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Mich. 6s, '78, b. c.	103½	200	L.S.&M. So.b.c.s3.	79
			100	do.	79⅛
3,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. b. c.	93⅛	1200	do.	79
			800	do.	78⅞
10	Ger. Am. B'k. b. c.	86	100	do.	78¾
100	Pacific Mail. b. c.	47	200	do.	78¾
600	do.	46⅞	300	do.	78⅞
1400	do.	46¾	100	Panama b. c.	110½
2100	West. Un. T. b. c.	79	1200	Union Pac. b. c.	35¼
500	do. s3.	79	800	do.	35¼
800	do. s3.	78⅞	400	Ch. & N. W. b. c.	38¼
100	do.	79	100	do. s3.	38¼
1300	do.	78⅞	100	do. s3.	38⅛
200	do. s3.	78¾	50	N. J. Cen. b. c.	103½
200	do.	78⅞	600	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	102⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101¼	100	do. x. d.	98⅜
100	do.	101½	500	Chic., Mil. &St. P. b. c.	32⅛
300	Erie b. c. b3.	30			
100	do.	29⅞	300	do.	32⅞
400	do.	29¾	1100	Tol., W.& W. b. c.	32⅛
200	do. b3.	29⅞	900	do.	32
200	do.	29¾	100	do.	31⅞
500	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	27¾	175	Del., L. & W. b. c.	106½
200	do.	27⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	11
100	do.	27½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5000	Va. 6s. Con.	53	100	New-Jersey Cen.	103⅜
700	West. Union	79	100	Union Pacific. b3.	35¼
200	do.	79⅛	100	do.	35⅜
500	do.	79¼	700	do.	35¼
100	do. s3.	79¼	100	do.	35⅜
1100	do. b3.	79⅜	100	do. b3.	35½
500	do.	79⅜	1300	do.	35½
100	do.	79¼	3300	do.	35⅜
150	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅛	100	Rock Island	102¾
50	do.	101	100	do. x. d.	98¾
200	do.	101⅜	100	do.	99
300	Pac. Mail	46⅞	100	North-west. Pref.	55
300	do.	47	300	North-west	38¼
100	do.	47⅛	100	do. b3.	38⅜
1200	do.	47¼	800	do.	38½
300	do. s3.	47¼	700	do. b3.	38⅝
100	do. s3.	47⅛	400	do.	38⅝
100	do. b3.	47¼	100	do. b3.	38¾
700	do.	47¼	200	do.	38⅜
200	Panama	110¼	100	St. Paul	33
100	do.	111	100	do.	33⅛
600	Lake Shore	79	300	do.	33⅜
100	do.	79⅛	42	St. Louis & I. M.	17
900	do.	79	800	Tol. & Wab. s30.	32
700	do.	79⅛	200	do. b3.	32⅛
500	do.	79¼	200	do.	32
900	do.	79⅜	200	do.	32⅛
100	do.	79¼	100	do.	32¼
900	do. s3.	79⅜	700	do.	32⅜
100	do. b3.	79½	200	Bost., H. & Erie	1⅛
2300	do.	79½	100	do. c.	1¼
100	do. s3.	79⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅞
100	do.	79⅛	100	do.	26
500	do.	79½	100	Ohio & Miss.	27½
700	do.	79⅝	100	do. b3.	27¾
1200	Erie Railway	29⅞	200	do. c.	27⅞
400	do.	30	100	do. c.	27¾
100	do.	29⅞	100	do.	27⅞
200	do. b3.	30	100	do. b3.	28
200	do.	30⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	11⅛
1800	do.	30	100	do.	11
600	do.	29⅞	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	12

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been generally uninteresting to-day, the prevailing characteristics being dullness and weakness. There was a very considerable decline, both in the prices and in the volume of transactions in Shares at the Stock Exchange. Gold was firm, and Foreign Exchange dull and steady. Government Bonds were about firm on small dealings, and monetary affairs are substantially unchanged. The weekly statement of Averages of the City Banks shows some important changes since last week. The reserve is diminished $2,135,725, the surplus being now $20,973,100. The following comparative table shows the gains and losses in the various Averages:

	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.		
Loans	$281,277,000	$281,377,800	Inc.	$100,800
Specie	18,374,200	16,946,700	Dec.	1,427,500
Circulation	25,419,600	25,115,800	Dec.	303,800
Deposits	236,925,900	233,471,200	Dec.	3,454,700
Legal tend's	63,966,100	62,394,200	Dec.	1,571,900

Money is still abundant, and Call Loans have been done all day at the rate of 2½ to 3 ₱ cent. per annum. Foreign Exchange was dull and heavy, the business rates for Sterling bills being $4 84@$4 84½ for good to prime bankers, 60 days, and $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand. The asking rates are $4 85@$4 88½. Gold opened and closed at 110⅛, with a few transactions in the interval at 110. The rates paid on Gold Loans were 1@2@1½ ₱ cent. for borrowing, and 1 ₱ cent for carrying balances. Loans were also made "flat."

The suspension of the firm of Roberts & Co., flour and grain dealers exerted a depressing influence on the general markets, but no further commercial embarrassments were reported. The report of the Erie accountants was a great surprise in financial and speculative circles, as a favorable exhibit had been looked for and heavily discounted up to the past few days. This circumstance added considerably to the depression in stocks. The market opened weak, with a decline of 1⅛ ₱ cent. on Erie, ⅜ ₱ cent. on Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛ ₱ cent. on North-west Common and Wabash, ⅜ ₱ cent. on Western Union and Union Pacific, ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central and Lake Shore, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail and C., C. and I. C., as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. There was a partial recovery of this decline in the early dealings, but on the whole the market may be described as irregular and undecided until after the second call, when it relapsed into weakness once more. Shortly before the close a firmer tone prevailed, and in the final dealings the highest prices of the day were generally made. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., and was most noticeable in Panama, Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, North-west Common, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Paul Common. Erie fluctuated at 29¾ (opening) @29½@30¼@29¾@30⅛@29⅞. Panama declined from 110½@110¼, and at the close was quoted at 111½@112. Rock Island improved steadily from 102 to 102¾, with business at 98⅜@99 ex-dividend. Lake Shore ranged as follows: 79¼@79@79⅝@78¼@79⅝; Union Pacific, 35⅛@35½@34⅞@35½@35⅛@35⅞; Western Union, 78¾@78½@79¼@78¾@79⅜; Pacific Mail, 47@46¾@47⅛@46⅝@47⅛@46¾@47¼; North-west Common, 37⅞@38½@38⅛@38⅜@38⅛@38¾; St. Paul Common, 33⅛@32⅞@33⅛@32⅞@33⅜; Wabash, 31¾ 32@31¾@32⅜@31⅞@32⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¼@27⅝@27⅜@27⅞@27½@28, and C., C. and I. C., 10¾@11⅛@11. Among the Investment Shares, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western opened at 107, and later sold down to 106½; Fort Wayne brought 91, Pittsburg 87½, Harlem 129, and New-Jersey Central 104@103⅜, principally small lots.

Government Bonds, as usual of late, were firm in tone on a moderate investment demand, prices being about the same as yesterday. In the Railway Mortgages the transactions aggregated only $71,500, and were in small amounts as a general rule. The market was steady, however, and the dealings at generally full prices. In State Bonds there were sales of New-York Bounty Loan at 108¼@108⅛; Michigan sixes of 1878 at 103½, and Tennessee old, ex-coupon, at 52. City bank stocks sold at 86 for German-American, and 100½ for Phœnix.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed on Government account $21,000 for interest, and $8,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts aggregated $263,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112¾	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¼	117½
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47¼
St. Paul Common	33¼	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	52	51
Western Union	79⅛	79¼
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅝
Lake Shore	79½	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	32¼	32⅜
North-western Common	38¾	38¾
North-western Preferred	55	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅛	106½
New-Jersey Central	103½	103⅜
Panama	110½	111½
Erie	31⅜	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	28
C., C. and Indiana Central	10⅞	11
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅜	101⅛	1,100
Harlem	129	129	100
Erie	30¼	29½	24,000
Lake Shore	79⅝	78¾	29,700
Wabash	32⅜	31¾	9,100
North-western	38¾	37⅞	6,200
North-western, Preferred	55	54½	300
Rock Island	102¾	102	2,000
Fort Wayne	91	91	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅜	32⅞	5,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pf.	51	51	100
Pittsburg	87½	87½	100
Del., Lack. & Western	107	106½	100
New-Jersey Central	103½	103⅜	216
Illinois Central	90	90	200
Union Pacific	35⅝	34⅞	24,700
C., C. & Indiana Central	11⅛	10¾	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	25⅞	300
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27¼	4,800
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1⅛	400
Panama	111½	110¼	400
Western Union	79¾	78½	26,700
Atlantic & Pacific, Pref	12	12	100
Pacific Mail	47¼	46⅝	15,900
Chic., B. & Q	101½	101½	200
American Express	60½	60½	50
Iron Mountain	17	17	100
Total sales			154,866

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. Currency 6s	117¼	...
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109⅜	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅞	117⅛
U. S. 5-50s, 1868, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅝	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	113½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$27,901,000
Gold balances	1,619,645
Currency balances	1,989,561

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$64,539,923
Currency balances	2,914,189
Gold exchanges	5,779,665
Gold balances	849,996

And for the week:

Currency exchanges	$481,705,675
Currency balances	19,703,494
Gold exchanges	45,287,735
Gold balances	5,956,722

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

California 7s	111	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	42
Connecticut 6s	103	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	42
Illinois Coup. 6s,'77	101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.,C.off, J. & J.	30
Illinois Coup. 6s.'79	101		
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,C.off, A. & O.	30
Kentucky 6s	100		
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102½	N. C. 6s, F'g Act,'66	15
Michigan 6s, '83	103	N. C. 6s, F'g Act,'68	15
Michigan 7s, '90	103	N. C. 6s, n. bs.,J.&J.	13
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	N. C. 6s, n. bs.A.&O.	10
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 1.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 2.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 3.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94½	South Carolina 6s	20
Fund'g bs. due in '94	92	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	17½
L'g bs. due '81 to '91 in.	94½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
Han.& St.Jo., due '86	92	S. C. 6s, F'g Act,'66	17
Han.& St.Jo., due '87	92	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,J.& J.	17
N. Y. R. By. Loan	108¼	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O.	17
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108¼	S. C. 7s of '88	17
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'75	108	S.C.Non-fundable bs.	6½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'77	108	Tennessee 6s, old	68
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'78	108	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	51
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87	112	Tenn. 6s, new bs.	68
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87	112	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	51
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83	112	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	51
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91	114½	Va. 6s, old	33
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75	107	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	33
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'78	107	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	33
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	[illegible]	Va. 6s, Con. bs.	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	[illegible]	Va. 6s, Con. bs. 2d s.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103¾	Buff. & St. Line 7s	98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Bos. H. & E. 1st	22	Lake Shore D. bds.	97
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50⅝	L. Shore C. C. 1st	99
Ches. & O. ex c.	45	L. Shore C. R. 1st	98
Chi. & Alton 1st	108¼	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	92
Chi. & Alton In.	90½	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	99½
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	109
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st.	94	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96¾
C. B. & Q 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	92½
Am. Dk. & Im. bs.	96½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
Chic. & N. W. sk. fd.	100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	109½
Chic. & N.W. Int.bs.	97	Hud.R.7s 2d S.F.'85	106½
Chi. & N.W. c. g. bs.	80½	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	104
Galena & Chic. ex.	102½	Har. 1st 7s R.	108¾
Galena & Chic. 2d	101	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92¼
C.C.C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.	104¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	73
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	106	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	106½	West. Pac. bs.	84
Morris & E. 1st	107¾	Union Pac. 1st bds.	88¾
Morris & E. bs. 1900.	90	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	85
Morris & E. C.	91	Union P. In. p. dne.	90¾
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	96½	Union Pac. S. F.	74⅞
Erie 1st Ext.	103	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Long Dock Bonds	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	25
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100	Alton & T. H. 1st	107
D. & Sioux C. 1st	96	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	95	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Cedar F. & M. 1st	80	Belle. & S.I.R.1st,8s.	97
Ind. B. & W. 1st	41	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	101½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	45
M. So. N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	104½	Tol., Peo. & W.C.7s.	50
Clev. & Tol., S. F.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	86
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d	75
C., P. & A., O. bds.	100	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	58
C., P. & A., N. bds.	98	Gt. West 2d, '93	68
Det., M. & T. bds.	98½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	67
Buff. & Erie, N. bds.	97	Ills. & So. I. 1st	60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Metropolitan	131
American Exchange	113	Nassau	106
Central National	99	New-York	124
Chemical	1499	New-York County	205
City	300	Ninth National	100
Commerce	115	North America	90
Corn Exchange	120	People's	140
First National	200	Phenix	100½
Fourth National	97	Republic	104½
Fulton	140	State of New-York	110
Hanover	100	Tradesmen's	143
Irving	128	Union	139
Merchants'	118½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES, OCT. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104	104
Camden and Amboy	126½	126¾
Pennsylvania	53⅞	54
Reading	54	54⅛
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14½
Northern Central	31½	32
Lehigh Navigation	46⅜	46½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½ ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway shares, 27; do. preferred, 44.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62 f. 25 c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, preferred stock, 45.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 88s. ₱ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 67s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Oct. 10—Provisions—Sugar, 27s.@27s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 13½d. ₱ gallon.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—237 bales Leather, 59 kegs Casings, 925 bales Cotton, 175 cases Rifles, 168 cases Furs, 23 cks. Ivory, 1,601 bxs. Bacon, 10,984 bxs. Cheese, 2 cases Clocks, 39 pks. Hardware, 349 pks. Ore, 7,692 bushels Wheat, 8 bxs. Drills, 22 tcs. Jowls, 18 bbls. Tongues, 17 pks. Lamps, 150 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—3 cases Rubber, 1,333 bales Cotton, 336 bxs. Bacon, 35 bxs. Clocks, 400 bbls. Resin, 128 hhds. Tallow, 3,370 bxs. Cheese, 14 pks. Woodware, 43 bales Skins, 160 pks. Butter, 35 cks. Anthracine, 1,283 Hides, 312 bales Hops, 2 bxs. Pistols, 38,039 bushels Corn, 133 hhds. Tallow, 396 bags Oil-cake, 3,600 Staves, 290 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer The Queen, for Liverpool—33,912 bushels Corn, 9,525 bushels Wheat, 400 sacks Oil-cake, 1,741 bales Cotton, 3,364 bxs. Cheese, 192 bxs. Bacon, 200 pks. Butter, 41 hhds. Tobacco, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 22 bxs. Clocks, 10 cases Oxide Zinc, 12 cases Leather, 4 tcs. Beef, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark Gerda, for London—2,454 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Ethiopia, for Glasgow—168 bales Hair, 70 bbls. Fish-oil, 600 Oars, 29 bxs. Clocks, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tcs. Tobacco, 67 cases Can Goods, 30 cases Flavine, 462 bags Oil-cake, 220 bxs. Meats, 25 tcs. Beef, 6,289 bbls. Flour, 40 bxs. Bacon, 80 bales Hops, 7,853 bushels Corn, 250 bxs. Extract Logwood, 5 pks. Machinery, 200 pks. Butter, 24,296 bushels Wheat, 698 bags Bark, 1,533 bbls. Apples, 113 bags Waste, 12 tcs. Shoulders.

By the bark Regina Tolck, for Marseilles—3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Gustav, for Passages—1,634 bbls. Petroleum, 500 cases Petroleum, 500 cases Naphtha.

By the steamer Canada, for London—86 pks. Drugs, 4 pks. Furs, 44 bales Wool, 1692 pks. Coffee, 10 bales Hemp, 55 bbls. Ginseng, 50 cases Shells, 20 cases Balls, 500 cases Fish, 162 bxs. Borax, 2591 bbls. Flour, 198 pks. Tea, 88 tcs. Tobacco, 185 cases Tobacco, 55,533 bushels Wheat, 612 bbls. Wax, 221 bales Hops, 200 bxs. Starch, 150 bales Hair, 961 sacks Oil-Cake, 500 bales Oil-Cake, 5,543 bxs. Cheese, 7 tcs. Tongues, 119 hhds. Tobacco, 305 tcs. Beef, 13 pks. Roots, 80 tcs. Lard, 14 cases Whisky, 77 cases Copper, 91 pks. Machinery, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer China, for Liverpool—1,079 bales Cotton, 15,960 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Iris, from Bremen—3,131 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Hermann, for Bremen—630 cases Tobacco, 16 cs. Oil Peppermint, 950 bxs. Cheese, 242 bxs. Bacon, 3 bales Leather, 10 pks. Machinery, 100 bbls. Apples, 148 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Beef, 7 pks. Brushes, 100 bxs. Flavine, 700 tcs. Lard, 680 bbls. Resin, 255 bales Tobacco, 212 sks. Ore, 306 bales Hops, 7 cases Essential Oil, 2 Pianos, 873 bags Rye, 26 bales Leather, 400 pks. Starch, 13 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 bales Cotton.

By the brig Georgiana, for Pernambuco—6,650 cases Petroleum, 46 cases Drills, 133 cases Drugs, 6 cases Spirits Turpentine, 191 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Tar, 75 pks. Lard, 8 bbls. Blacking, 84 Oars.

HOTEL EXPERIENCES.

A traveler in Vermont, stopping at a hotel recently, ordered supper. The meal was a very inferior one, and at its conclusion, which was soon reached, he stepped up to settle for it. "Well," said Boniface, with alacrity, "I hope you had a good supper." "Yes," replied he, musingly, "the supper *averaged* first rate; the butter was strong, and the tea was weak."

A sojourner in the City stopped at a restaurant, and subsequently told his experience:

Says I to the waiter, "Give me snipe on toast."

By and by he came in and put down some toast, and I kept on reading about what a donkey Grant was, and what a ridiculous set every one is who is running for office, and I sat there for an hour. Then I rang the gong. The waiter entered, and says I, "Where in thunder is my meat?"

Says he, "They've been on the table more than an hour."

Says I, "I didn't order plain toast: I want a snipe on it."

Says he, "There is a snipe on it."

Then I drew close up to the table, and I saw a little black speck on the toast.

Says I, "You swear that's a snipe?"

Says he, "Yes."

Says I, "You would make a good linen buyer, you would."

Says he, "It's a snipe on toast, anyhow."

Says I, "How did it get on?"

Says he, "That snipe is all right. It is a full-sized one, too."

Says I, "I'm glad you told me that's a full-sized snipe; for do you know, young man, when I sat out there reading I saw a black speck on the toast, but I took it for a fly, and I'm glad to be informed it's a snipe—a full-sized snipe. Now you can take that snipe away, and bring me a turkey on toast. I want a full-sized turkey, too."

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A Massachusetts paper says that an item of much historical interest is contained in the account of the estate of Robert Roberts, of Medfield, which was presented in the Probate Court at Dedham last week. It seems that the father of Robert Roberts, whose account has just been filed, was Captain of an American vessel, and during the first French Revolution, when Robespierre was in power, called at a French port. While there, a wealthy Frenchman, who had gained the hostility of the Government, secured a passage on board of Capt. Roberts' vessel, and placed the sum of $100,000 in gold in the cabin. Previous to the sailing of the vessel the Government arrested the intended fugitive and beheaded him. Capt. Roberts, fearing that he would get into trouble and perhaps lose his head, immediately set sail from the port, and upon arriving at home left the dangers of the deep and invested the $100,000 in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. A number of heirs laid claim to the money at the decease of the son, but the court has acknowledged the present holder as the rightful heir.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Express* is of the opinion that the Fall wool clip of that county will reach 2,000,000 pounds, and for the entire year 5,000,000 pounds. It believes there are fully 600,000 head of sheep in the county. The clip of this year shows an increase over that of last year of 1,500,000 pounds; [illegible]

HOW TO DRESS FISH.

LEAVES FROM A SENTIMENTAL COOK-BOOK.

Non satis est ars sola coco, servire palato;
Namque cocus domini debet habere gulam.—*Martial.*

It was at a grand ball, given in sumptuous quarters. The older *noblesse* mingled with those of the imperial dynasty, for it was neutral ground. St. Germain and the Chaussé D'Antin bowed to one another, for it was during that peculiar period when strange ideas of mercantile speculation had seized on the Parisians, and Duke and *portier* were hastening to be rich. The hotel had whole suites of rooms decorated for the occasion. Madame's old *castels* in Normandy had been ransacked for coats of mail to adorn the halls. Innumerable conservatories had been emptied of their flowers to embellish the staircases. The court-yard had been inclosed, and people danced there, for Strauss, with his band, had been transported all the way from Vienna. Balzac called it *un festin de Balthazar*, for the great novelist of the world was alive then, and had even dedicated a romance to the fair giver of the festival. Dumas, who had announced the fête in his paper, *Les Mousquetaire*, quoted Clearchus, and with a free translation said: "When anybody invites me to a feast, it is by no means my practice, though they tell me it shows *ton*, to stand gaping at columns, statues, busts, candelabras, couches, and other furniture of the banquet-room,

For all these things, however fine,
Won't stay a stomach come to dine."

She! Well she was nothing more than a *tourbillon* of gauze, with a spray of flowers here and there, and she had pearl-white shoulders and languishing eyes, and a torrent of black hair as long and lustrous as a King's mantle, and she flashed with diamonds. People said she might have feasted on dissolved pearls, had she wanted to, for factories at Mulhouse and iron works at St. Etienne all labored for her. As hostess she exercised her privilege of taking a rapid turn in the dance, with whatsoever cavalier pleased her fancy. It was just after a waltz that she asked me, with that charming *entrain* only a Parisian woman possesses, "Are you not hungry? I am just broken down with fatigue, and have such an appetite. There is quite as much trouble in arranging all the preliminaries of a ball as there is in getting up a first-class battle. It would be so very kind if you would take me to the buffet, and see that I am served. It is almost the only place I have not personally inspected this evening. Could you just spare me ten minutes?" The honor of attending on the hostess was a highly prized distinction. Pshaw! we were young then, some twenty odd years ago.

There were gorgeous buffets, loaded down with such solid fare as whole haunches of venison, and *hure de Sanglier*, and more delicate viands—quail, pheasants and woodcock, and plovers' eggs, all embalmed in truffles, sent up their aroma. Those dear old classics, the only true opsophagists, were alone poetic enough to write about these things, and, with Cratinus, I thought,

"On the light wing of zephyr that hitherward blows,
What a dainty perfume has invaded my nose!
And, sure, in yon copse, if we carefully look,
Dwells some dealer in scents, or Sicilian cook."

"I am mistress here," said the hostess. "Now, as a particular mark of my favor, you are not to be allowed to plunge indiscriminately, wildly, thoughtlessly, into all these things. You shall taste neither this nor that. I do not intend, however, that this shall be a Barmecide feast for you. You have danced indefatigably, and so both the heart and head want invigorating. You shall eat some fish;" and with this she showed me a superb salmon, stretched at length on a silver platter, where in quiet repose it seemed as real as if it were a live fish on an argent wave. "It is cold," she murmured, then added, dictatorially, "and cold is the only way in which fish must be eaten. I have a *chéf*, a famous one. I intrigued about him until I stole him from Rothschild, for it is only the Jews who know how to cook fish. This fish, simple as it is, is a miracle of art. You shall give me, too, a good large piece, and you may take a bigger slice for yourself. I am not only *friande*, but am blessed with an honest peasant's appetite." A lackey as resplendent as a tulip, here served my fair companion and myself. I think eating anything that is absolutely perfect in company with a beautiful woman, is more dangerous to one's susceptibilities than to walk with her on the brink of the moon-lit sea. It is a wonderful secret of nature, that divisions of sentiments are often impossible, and that at a given moment all emotions and feelings merge into one. Just then, I might have been on the eve of declaring my love either for the lady or for the salmon, but it was the fish which fascinated me. "You will tell me—how—how it is cooked," I said, perhaps almost inaudibly. "Willingly," said the lady; "but do you really care for such things?" "Care for such things!" I gasped with no feigned emotion; "I have lived all my life so far, but, like Brillat Savarin, have never eaten fish before." "You are an enthusiast," she replied slowly after a moment of hesitation. "And do you Americans hanker after the flesh-pots of Egypt? care for the ultra-refinements of the Europeans? Bah! You have, I am afraid, no true sentiment after all." I did try to reply to her, wanted to explain, expostulate, apologize for my gastronomic proclivities; but, alas! my mouth was full of fish and sauce, and a man with his mouth full, even before the most beautiful and forgiving of women, is a pitiable object. The lady's manner in a moment lost its quiet repose. Rising, she offered her arm to some passing cavalier, some vapid wretch, whose button-hole was trimmed with decorations. "Monsieur le Duke," she said, "will you take me down stairs? Monsieur here"—and her hand quivered as she moved her fan toward me—"has business in the kitchen. Anatole"—this was to her Major Duomo—"take this gentleman to our *chéf*. My instructions are that this gentleman shall receive the fullest details as to the preparation of any dish he may be desirous of becoming acquainted with." There was a whirlwind of blond lace, which rose like a white squall before me, and she had disappeared. Was I dumbfounded—abashed? Not a bit of it. Anatole took me straight to the kitchen, where a serious man, whose noble features, shone placidly under a white cap, received me with the simple dignity of a Prime Minister. Rev. Mr. Badham, full of antique lore, revels in his description of the classic kitchen. But the Greek *chéf* must have been a noisy varlet; for he made his kitchen resound with upbraidings, directed toward his scullions: "Hulloa, there! Alexis, tortoise, is that fire to go out? Ha! Philemon, wilt thou never learn to truss a fowl? Thou lazy lout, skim the grease off the mattyas I intrusted to thy care. Creon, dost expect that conger to put himself down to roast?" Here, in Madam's kitchen, it was almost noiseless, save the quiet simmering and bubbling of casseroles on the fire, as some half-dozen white-robed aids moved quietly around from fire to fire. The *chéf* gave me the receipt—I have never forgotten it: "You take," he said, "water sufficient to cook your fish. You add to it half a bottle of Sauterne, a bunch of parsley, some herbs, an onion, some salt, some whole peppers, and you bring it up to the boil, having secured your herbs in a bag. When the water is on the boil, remove your herbs, and cook your fish, enveloped in a napkin. When done take out the fish carefully and put it in a refrigerator. It will then be beautifully solid. Eat it cold." "And the sauce?" I asked. "Nothing is simpler. Mix the best Lucca oil with vinegar—it must be *vinaigre a l'estragon*—and beat them up perfectly with parsley and salt, or you may use lemon-juice instead of vinegar. Then take a crust of bread, and rub an onion on the bread, and take a crumb of that bread, so that just a suspicion of its flavor permeates the whole. Believe me, sir, this method is the best, the simplest; and at a ball, after dancing, there is nothing so recuperating. My old patron, M. De Rothschild, while planning for, and taking, the Austrian loan—a risky business—eat fish prepared in this way for a week consecutively. I think by means of it we helped to outwit Metternich. Lord Palmerston has eaten it, prepared [illegible]

and departed. I had the secret; but next day at the Italian's—Sontag and Lablache sang in those days—she cut me.

Last year I saw her at Vichy. Great heavens! How fat she had grown. Not ugly exactly; she was too artistic for that. It was quite a cordial meeting. Why should it not have been? Twenty years had passed away. "You had the receipt given you I suppose?" was what she asked me first. "Certainly," I said. "You have forgotten it, forgotten me?" "Never, both were too closely associated." "You look as young as ever." Arch hypocrite. She could see I was a martyr to gout, and was hobbling along on my stick, but the coquetry of that woman would have been developed at her last gasp. "Forgotten you," I resumed. "Never. The receipt has been indelibly impressed on my mind." "*Tant mieux*," she replied. "Affections, sentimentalities are mostly evanescent, good receipts are everlasting. We love for a moment, we eat always. To think that I had to devour a donkey when those wretched Prussians caged us up in Paris. I am truly sorry to hear that you are here for your health. Nothing serious I hope? Perhaps you have acquired too great skill *dans l'art de la guele*, as Voltaire calls it. Come, we will forget old scores and the caprices of a spoilt woman. You shall dine with me," and she unwittingly repeated in French Whittier's said line, "It might have been." We dined together, and a very excellent dinner it was. As a graceful souvenir of a time long passed, the lady had prepared for me *poisson a l'huile*.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WHAT HE SAID IN SHELBYVILLE ABOUT REPUDIATION AND NATIONAL BANKS.

In his speech at Shelbyville, Tenn.: Ex-President Andrew Johnson said:

"In reference to the word repudiation, upon which the *Union and American* article was based, I will call your attention to a speech I made in Gallatin, and a report, which was published in full in the *Union and American* of Sunday, two weeks ago, in which speech I advocated precisely the same ideas I advanced in my Chattanooga speech, and for which I am now denounced as a repudiator. I had been calling attention to the high rate of taxes, and had referred to the advertisement of 7,000 parcels of land in Memphis, and an immense number in Nashville. Are people to have no relief? We had a pledge made by a State Convention, recently, which passed a resolution objecting to an increase of taxes. I think taxes ought to be decreased. I would say pay your many expenses, and if there is nothing left, let your bondholders wait. Now, how many men are there who are unable to pay their debts when they fall due? And yet these men would not be called repudiators. I have said this, and still say it: If this thing is pressed so that a citizen is crushed to earth with a burden of taxation, I would have the bondholder wait a little or do the best he can. [Applause.]

Mr. Johnson then explained his objections to the present national banking system, saying that the bankers reserved sixteen per cent. of the capital stock invested in their business and in the exigencies of trade, much more sometimes. [A voice—"A man gets out of paying taxes on money invested in Government bonds, too, don't he?" Mr. Johnson—"Yes, sir. Thank you for the suggestion. If, instead of banking upon bonds, we issue greenbacks bearing no interest, and left the bonds placed on deposit, we will save paying six per cent interest on $400,000,000, making $24,000,000. Let us quit talking about parties, and let us talk about those great questions, and let party serve the country instead of having party served by the country. The feasibility of managing our currency to correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1867, amounted to $1,174,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin. In circulation in the States on the Pacific coast there is about $40,000,000, and a few million in national and other banks, in all less than $60,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1840, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $30,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore, most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and demand created, which shall cause the detention at home of at least so much of the production of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for the purpose of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefits and specimens of the precious metal, bearing the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by the novelty. Through all ages and in all countries, people have held gold and silver to be valuable. I don't care what shape it is in, whether round or flat, in money or in ingots, it will bring its full value in every part of the globe; and it would almost seem as if Providence designed it for universal circulation."

LETTERS FROM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Two letters from Benjamin Franklin have lately been presented to a Philadelphia museum. One is addressed to a merchant in that city, and dated London, July 7, 1765. He writes:

"DEAR FRIEND: Your kind Favor of May 20th, by the hand of our good Friend, Mr. Neave, gave me great Pleasure. I find on these Occasions, that Expressions of Steady continued Friendship such as are contained in Your Letter, tho' but from one or a few honest and sensible Men who have long known us, afford a Satisfaction that far outweighs the clamorous abuse of 1000 Knaves and Fools. While I enjoy the Share I have so long had in the Esteem of my old Friends, the Bird and Beast, People you mention may peck and snarl and bark at me as much as they think proper. There is only some Danger that I should grow too vain on their Disapprobation. I am pleased with your Punning, not merely because I like Punning in general, but because I learn from your using it that you are in good health and Spirits, which I pray you may long continue. Our Affairs are at a total Stop here by the Present unsettled State of the Ministry, but will go forward again as soon as that is fix'd. Nothing yet appears that is Discourageing. I have not yet found an Engraver that will do our Seal well and reasonably. Kirk asked me Twenty Guineas and some others Little less. I think we had better Content ourselves with the Old one, but shall enquire farther. Remember me respectfully and affectionately to your good Dame and Children, and accept my thanks for your kind visits to my Little Family in my Absence. I wish you would continue to meet the Junto, notwithstanding that some effects of our publick Political Misunderstandings may sometimes appear there. 'Tis now perhaps one of the *Oldest* Clubs, as I think it was formerly one of the best, in the King's Dominions; it wants but about two years of Forty since it was established. We loved and still Love one another; we are Grown Grey together and yet it is Early to part. Let us Sit till the Evening of Life is spent, the last Hours were allways the most joyous; when we can stay no longer 'tis time enough then to bid each other good Night, Separate, and go quietly to bed. Adieu, my Dear Friend."

The second letter is as follows:

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1766.

DEAR FRIEND: I received your kind Letter of Nov. 27. You cannot conceive how much Good the cordial salutations of an old Friend do the Heart of a Man so far from home, and hearing frequently of the Abuses thrown on him in his Absence by the Enemies that Party has raised against him. In the meantime I hope I have done even these Enemies some Service in our late Struggle for America. It has been a hard one, and we have been often between Hope and Despair, but now the Day begins to clear, the Ministry are fixed for us, and we have obtained a Majority in the House of Commons for repealing the Stamp Act, and giving in Ease in every Commercial Grievance. God grant that no bad News of farther Excesses in America may arrive to strengthen our Adversaries and weaken the Hands of our Friends before this good work is completed. The Partisans of the late Ministry have been strongly crying out Rebellion, and calling for Force to be sent against America! The Consequence might have been terrible!—but milder Measures have prevailed. I hope, nay I am confident, America will show itself grateful to Britain on the occasion, and behave prudently and decently. My respects to good Mr Roberts and to your valuable Son. Remember me affectionately to the junto, and to all enquiring Friends— Adieu, my dear Friend. Your Integrity will always make you happy. Believe me ever

Yours Affectionately
B. FRANKLIN.

NEW-ENGLAND STOCKHOLDERS.

It is a mistake, says the Boston *Traveller*, to suppose, as many do, that our New-England manufacturing corporations are owned by wealthy capitalists. As a general thing large capitalists have but a small amount invested in them. They are too precarious and fluctuating in their values to induce many of this class to invest in them very largely, and in our older and most successful corporations there are but few who, as you run your eye over the long columns of names and figures, are set down as owning a number shares which it requires two figures to express, and as the wealthy projectors and managers of these establishments pass away, and their estates are divided, the number constantly lessens. We notice this as particularly the case with the Amoskeag, the most successful of all the large manufacturing corporations of New-England, with a capital of $3,000,000, and in which there are very few stockholders holding more than ten shares, but a very great number of farmers and men of moderate means, who own one, two and three shares each. The company was incorporated in 1831, but its first dividend of six per cent. was not made till 1834. In 1835 it divided [illegible] per cent.; and eight per cent. in 1836, four [illegible] ing in 1840, six per cent. in 1841, four per cent. in 1842, seven per cent in 1843, and nine per cent. in 1844. In the five years from 1845 to 1849, inclusive, its dividends, amounting to seventy per cent., were made in stock, adding so much to the capital. On this enlarged stock, however, its dividends were only six per cent. in 1850, four per cent. in 1851, seven per cent in 1852, eight per cent. in 1853, and the same in 1854, six per cent. in 1855, four per cent. in 1856, three per cent. in 1857, three per cent. in 1858, eight per cent. in 1859, nine per cent. in 1860, nine per cent. in 1861, and ten per cent. in 1862, which is as far along as we have any memoranda. The past year the earnings have been fourteen per cent. It should be observed, however, that the strength of this company, and most of our other successful corporations, is due mainly to the making of moderate dividends, or withholding them altogether, until an adequate surplus is provided for working capital.

EX-GOV. HOFFMAN.

HIS RESPONSE TO THE SERENADING PARTY IN ALBANY.

The address of Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman in Albany, on Friday night, is thus reported:

Members of the Jackson Corps and all of you, citizens of Albany, I thank you for this earnest welcome home. I know it comes from the heart, and I assure you it goes to the heart. When, nearly two years ago, after four years of public service here—and some of them, as you know, of more than ordinary anxiety and trouble—I left Albany, I was so overwhelmed by demonstrations of good-will on your part, and on the part of all the people, that I was scarcely able to thank you for what you did. But now that I am back, and see before me this large gathering of friends, and receive this earnest welcome home, impromptu as I know it is, I feel that my obligations are increased, as is my inability to find words to thank you for what you have done and for what you do now. I do thank you for the way in which you speeded the parting guest, and for what you do now, even as a guest no longer, but who hopes you will recognize him as a fellow-townsman, and neighbor. It is twenty-one months, my friends, since I left Albany for foreign travel. I have traveled far and wide, and have seen much, and have learned some things, I hope, which it is well to know. And I thank God that I, and those who went with me, are spared to be back again, and greet so many dear friends. But my heart is sad when I remember how much sorrow and distress have befallen friends, and how many whom I was glad to meet, but whom I shall meet no more. It was your privilge to pay to some of them, at least, a suitable tribute of affection and respect. It was mine only, far away, to share with you in your grief. Time makes many changes, and those who are away note them, perhaps, more than those who stay at home. I had been away about a year, when I chanced to read a few lines which struck me as so appropriate to what I now say, that I will read them to you, and I am sure they will remind you of some of those who are here no more. One moment your indulgence:

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

BY WILL. HENRY GANE.

I.

Only a year ago!
So short, and yet so long!
Its memory soft as the Summer wind,
Or a wave of the angel's song.
Only a year ago!
And yet what changes have been!
How many stars have been lost to view,
And, oh! how many seen!

II.

A head of golden hair—
An eye supremely blue—
A good, and noble, and brave heart,
And Christianlike and true;
That was a year ago!
To-day—ashes and dust!
It tells how much the heart will bear—
How much it can and must.

III.

And thus we might behanging
Sweet pictures in memory's hall;
And let a flood of sunbeams
Over our idols fall—
Just as we did a year ago!
Where are they all to-day?
Ask of the wave, as it thunders by,
What it did with yesterday's spray.

Only two years—yes, only one year ago.

Pardon me my friends for speaking these thoughts so sad, but I cannot help speaking of the missing friends; you, I know, speak and think of them, too. But we must meet the changes of life as they come, and must be prepared for those which are yet to come. I have said that I have traveled far and wide and have seen much. There has never been a day that I have not thought of home, and longed to be back again and thank you for the past. I come among you as a private citizen without ambition or desire to be anything else. But as such, I hope to find that repose, and above all that perfect independence which seems almost impossible to those who are called upon to discharge high public duties. No man in our country can be unmindful of the responsibilities of his citizenship, and I hope at least that I may be of some service to the State which has honored me so much; at least prove a good neighbor and friend. Again I thank you. I thank all of you. But to you, members of the Jackson Corps—a corps of which I am an honorary member—I may be allowed to express a single word of thanks, which seems to me proper. It is now nearly six years ago when I came to Albany to be inaugurated. You were then among the most conspicuous at the Capitol. Two years ago, at the time of my departure, you were among the last to cheer me at the station. Now you are on duty again, and among the friends who welcome me home. I am sure I am grateful to you for all the kindness you have shown me. May success attend you, as well as the citizens of the whole city. I shall be happy to take as many of you by the hand as possible.

A LITERARY WAIF.

From the Ithaca Journal.

In the Winter of 1837 Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of Ithaca, then in the Senior Class in the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., was invited to deliver an address on peace before the Bowdoin Street Young Men's Peace Society, in the old Boston Odeon. One passage from that address has been going the rounds of the newspapers from Maine to Texas, and in England, for about thirty years, sometimes with the author's name attached, sometimes with no name, and sometimes with a wrong name. Soon after it found its way to England some person published a poetical paraphrase of it in Dickens' *Household Words*. This poetry also ran the rounds of the papers in the same way, sometimes alone, sometimes in connection with the original prose, but not often. We propose to give them a start together in the *Journal*, so here they go. Let them not be sundered on pain of our displeasure.

Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school-house upon every hill-side, and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime of another, 'round the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the sound of praise, should ascend like an universal holocaust to heaven.—*Stebbins.*

THE WASTE OF WAR.

From Dickens' Household Words.

Give me the gold that war has cost,
Before this peace-expanding day—
The wasted skill, the labor lost,
The mental treasure thrown away—
And I will buy each rood of soil
In every yet discovered land.
Where hunters roam, where peasants toil,
Where many-peopled cities stand.

I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth
In needful, nay, in brave attire;
Vesture befitting banquet mirth,
Which kings might envy and admire.
In every vale, on every plain,
A school shall glad the gazer's sight,
Where every poor man's child may gain
Pure knowledge, free as air and light.

In every crowded town shall rise
Halls academic, amply graced,
Where ignorance may soon be wise,
And coarseness learn both art and taste.
To every province shall belong
Collegiate structures, and not few,
Fill'd with a truth-exploring throng,
And teachers of the good and true.

A temple to attract and teach
Shall lift its spire on every hill,
Where pious men shall feel and preach
Peace, mercy, tolerance, good-will;
Music of bells on Sabbath days
Round the whole earth shall gladly rise,
And the great Christian song of praise
Stream sweetly upward to the skies!

EX-AUDITOR McILRATH, OF MINNESOTA.

The Grand Jury of Ramsey County, Minnesota, has indicted Ex-State Auditor Charles McIlrath for felony and malfeasance in office. The indictments are twenty-six in number. Two of these charge him with felonious entry upon the duties of his office before giving the required bonds and sureties. The others charge him with feloniously selling or granting permits to sell or cut pine timber on various lands specified, without a public auction or sale in any manner, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided. The penalty for each offense is imprisonment for one year and fine, or both, at the discretion of the court. Upon the presentation of these indictments a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. McIlrath and duly served. Subsequently he was brought before Chief Justice McMillan, and gave bonds in the sum of $15,000 to appear for trial. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that it is the intention of the State authorities to institute civil suits for the recovery of the amount of his alleged defalcations.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF VERMONT.

The following is the official canvass of votes for State officers at the last election in Vermont:

For Governor—Asahel Peck; Republican, 33,526; William H. H. Bingham, Democrat, 13,310; scattering, 21. Majority for Peck, 20.195.

For Lieutenant Governor—Lyman G. Hinckley, 33,718; Henry Chase, 13,600; scattering, 4. Majority for Hinckley, 20,714.

For Treasurer—John A. Page, 33,730; Otis Chamberlain, 13,7[illegible]; scattering, 2. Majority for Page, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st:) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THIRSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; uptown No. 1,275 Broadway; students taught (without classes; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Ladies' qualified as book-keepers and cashiers. Always in session.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

THE MISSES MACKINNON'S ENGLISH AND French Day School, for young ladies and children, Rahway, N. J. Four little girls will be received into the family as boarders. Highest references given.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
PROF. J. L. PARRAIN,
No. 48 West 11th st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South.) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principls.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post Office, Box No. 4,807.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED WITH SOME of the best schools in the City, desires one or two private pupils; instructs in Latin, the higher mathematics, French, (if desired,) and usual English branches; history and literature a specialty; testimonials satisfactory. Address Y. K., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WHO HAS SPENT the last sixteen months abroad at the German universities, and who is an experienced teacher, desires a pupil for a few hours daily; modern languages preferred: best City and University testimonials. Address S. C., Room No. 8, No. 167 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF CULTURE AND EXperience, accustomed to good society and having excellent testimonials, desires a position as visiting governess to children under fourteen years of age. Address J. K. R., Box No. 884 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

AN ARTIST WILL RECEIVE A FEW PUPILS in oil-painting and in water-colors. Instruction also given in drawing and wax-flowers. Apply at Room No. 18, No. 212 5th av.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

EDELLE JEANRENAUD, PROFESSOR OF THE French Language—Grammar, conversation, and literature. Address No. 278 6th av., or No. 31 West 52d st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Cuba, Wednesday Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Reculoux	Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre	Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, Surmont	Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Nov. 18

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain.........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Beddoe	Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price	Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to [illegible]

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN
FOR $100 CURRENCY.
Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.
The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of
4,000 MILES,
and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.
A competent surgeon on board.
Table and service first-class.
For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Oct. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAILLINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)...Thursday, Oct. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:03 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorised offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMERS ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRESS-MAKING.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
Street suits, Evening dresses, [illegible]

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

Umbrellas of our manufacture have the guarantee of our well-established reputation of 72 years. We sell

OUR WEIGHTLESS,

The NATTIEST, LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, BEST, and

CHEAPEST

SILK UMBRELLA IN THE WORLD,

AS FOLLOWS:

BOILED SILK, On Paragon Frame - - $5 50

TWILLED SILK, On Paragon Frame - - - 6 50

WITH SELECTED IMPORTED NATURAL STICKS, SILK CASES, AND GOLD CUPS.

MAY BE PURCHASED of all FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT LESS THAN PANIC PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE, On Seventy-fourth street, Near Fifth avenue.

Cabinet-work by Pottier & Stymus; Dining-room Decorations by Garibaldi; Chandeliers, Carpets, (nearly new,) Cornices, Shades, and nine superb Mirrors. House in perfect order, and ready for occupancy. Will be sold at a very great sacrifice on actual cost. Terms to suit purchaser.
J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

A.—FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS CABINET-finished dwelling, with extension, private stairs, dining-room, &c., on 5th av., between 40th and 41st sts.
A visit to the house will convince whoever may call that a large dwelling can be put on a small lot. For particulars apply on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M., or of WM. B. PETTIT, No. 319 West 37th st.

NO. 201 WEST 56TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Valuable new 22 feet four-story high-stoop stone dwelling to lease at only $2,000 per annum; also No. 332 West 31st st.; splendid block. 20 foot high-stoop dwelling, only $1,800. Owner, HANFORD SMITH, No. 332 West 31st st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the most complete house of its size in New-York, No. 310 Madison av., between 41st and 42d sts., (the late residence of Charles Duggin, architect.) Apply on the premises, or to Duggin & Crossman, Architects, No. East 63 41st st.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW—25 to 35-f of dwellings cheap!!!—No. 5 East 44th st., No. 15 East 46th st., No. 1 East 53d st., and No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 41 West 56th st., No. 18 East 57th st., and No. 7 West 57th st.; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 746, 781; extensions, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet wide, on the west side of Madison av., near the entrance to the Park, for sale; completely and elegantly furnished; price $70,000. Apply at No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 8.

$15,000 ONLY FOR A "GEM" OF A house, 55th st., near Lexington av.; brown stone, high stoop; perfect order; gas fixtures and carpets included; very easy terms. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—32D ST., west of 5th av.; location unexceptionable; four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop; full width; painted and frescoed throughout; butler's pantry; separate laundry; every convenience. Will be sold low to a prompt buyer. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 408 WEST 58TH ST., A THREE-story and basement brown-stone house and lot one block from Central Park; a small amount of cash required, or will exchange for small place near New-York. Apply on premises from 12 to 1 or 7 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE FULL FRONT extra depth house; is carefully built and elegantly finished in artistic cabinet work throughout; has French mantels, mirrors, wardrobes, gold and bronze hardware electric bells, steam heaters, &c.; inspection desired. Apply on the premises, No. 14 East 63d st.

FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, and finished brown-stone houses, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to let, at moderate rent, on the avenues and side streets. Further particulars and permits of CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 4 Park place.

NO. 134 EAST 24TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling, 23x50x100; in good order; will be sold very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 238 EAST 18TH ST., SOUTH side, between 2d and 3d avs., house 24.6 by 60 feet; four story, high stoop. Apply on premises, or at No. 63 East 41st st.

FOR SALE.—LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 40TH and 41st sts., three-story brown-stone house, at a great bargain to immediate purchaser. Apply only to agent, D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—I HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE plots of lots, well located, for sale with a builder's loan. Apply to F. ZETTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—THIRTY splendid lots on this great business street, and 100 lots on adjacent streets opposite Myrtle Avenue Park, are to be sold at auction on premises at 1 o'clock TUESDAY, Oct. 13. Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, pleasantly located on Cypress av.; in excellent neighborhood. Address Post Office Box No. 401, Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—HANDSOME LARGE Gothic house, large barn, and three and one-half acres handsomely laid out; conveniently located in first-class neighborhood; house is fully furnished with every requisite for a gentlemen's residence and in good order; the whole premises to let to April next for $500. Address Box No. 335 Stamford Post Office.

NO. 57 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST., FACING Reservoir Park, near 5th av., specially desirable four-story twenty-two foot high-stoop stone dwelling, elegantly furnished; rent low to a private family.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, CHEAP.—TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, to respectable families only; 8th av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises, ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st., or No. 142 West 47th st. after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 48 West 12th st.; in perfect order; house 21x55, lot 100 feet; will be leased for three years at $2,000 per year. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED MADISON AV. house; four story, high stoop, brown stone, on Murray Hill, to let, lease, or for sale upon favorable terms. Dr. HEATH, No. 200 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to let; pleasantly located, and convenient to depot; well furnished, and modern improvements. Address A. B., Box No. 160 Times Office.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE—(Best block in the street,) to small American family of adults; four rooms; rent, $45. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT A VERY LOW RENT, a large dwelling, with carriage-house, &c., all improvements; five minutes from depot; one hour from 42d st. Apply to W. E. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTMENTS.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c.
Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEMENT and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desirable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL OFFICE TO LET, CHEAP.—GEO. E. PERINE, No. 66 Reade st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED three or four-story high-stoop house wanted, by a strictly private family for the Winter or longer; location must be unexceptionable; not more than three blocks from 5th av., below 50th st. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 653 New-York City.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, with southern exposure, for mother and daughter; also room for gentleman with or without board. Address C., No. 129 East 23d st., stating full particulars. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A FAMily of three adults; small in size, well furnished; willing to lease for two years; must be located between 14th and 59th sts., 4th av. and 6th av. Address J. H. R., Box No. 4,494 Post Office. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class house where the owner would remain and board; location between 30th and 46th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A STRANGE LADY OF REFINEMENT AND culture, an excellent musician and speaking French, German, and Italian, wishes immediately, a situation in any respectable capacity. Address A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as companion in a family, or with an invalid lady or child; City or country; or to travel; best of references given and required. Address C. M., Bowery Savings Bank, stating where an interview may be had.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH, Spanish, and English languages, desires a position as lady's companion; either in the City or near it; best of references. Address G. N. Y., Box No. 2,559 Post Office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is first-class cook; can wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, club, or restaurant; can take full charge of any kitchen; first-class testimonials. Call at No. 173 Forsyth st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, as first-class cook; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 307 5th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING in all its branches; Fall styles; orders executed at short notice; work taken at home or by the day; terms reasonable. Call at No. 66 East 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in hotel or institution; will bring two sewing machines. Address No. 663 7th av.

INVALID OR SICK NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH, experienced Protestant woman; has many years' experience and the best of references from doctors and families whom she has served; is entirely devoted to her duties; either City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., for three days.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN LADY having a nice, comfortable home, would like to take a child to bring up on the bottle, where it will have the best of care; also one running around. Call at No. 334 8th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE WHO FULLY understands her business, one or two engagements from ladies. Address Mrs. Lacey, No. 632, near 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as wet-nurse, (child three weeks old;) good references. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear, for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; would do light chamber-work or take care of young children. Apply at No. 203 West 44th st., [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets, for road-horses; trimmed blankets, from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article, at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

WANTED—A COUPE, BROUGHAM, OR LANDAULET, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; must be nearly new, large size, and in good order. Address J. B. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post Office, New-York.

COUPE FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.; in fine order. Apply at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, 32d st. and 4th av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—EXTRA accommodations; boxes if desired; horses at risk of owners. G. BRADISH, Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghousen & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote*. A few gentlemen can also be accommodated. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near the corner of 14th st. and 5th av., has a large, handsomely-furnished second-story front room to let, with board; table and all appointments first class; a good opportunity for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, who are willing to pay liberally. Address L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

One desirable suite, parlor floor, hot and cold water, and one front room, third floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite, with exclusive bath; private table only; no other boarders. Only those willing to pay for first-class accommodations need apply. No. 14 West 17th st., a few doors from 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST,

near 5th av., large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also, rooms for single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer large room, dressing-room attached; hot and cold water; bath; ample closets; second floor and reception room; private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with breakfast; full board if desired; also, single rooms; references exchanged. No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board, a pleasant front room, nicely furnished with every convenience. Apply at No. 140 West 45th st., near 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.

Second floor complete, with or without private table; appointments first class.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

Comfortably furnished suites, with bath; breakfast if desired; also, single rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house and location first-class; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, ELEgantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; also, hall rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE SUITE AND two square rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PARTY DESIRING A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second floor, may be accommodated, without board; private family.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN EXTENSION parlor and bedroom on first floor. Inquire at No. 32 West 32d st. References required.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first class board, for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to let, with board, on second or third floors; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST.—A furnished room to let; also, table boarders taken.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and two children, aged eight and ten, two rooms; also, gentleman and wife, one room; terms not to exceed $70; references given. Address, with particulars, BOARD, *Times* West-side Advertisement Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO LADIES FOR THE Winter in a private family, near Madison av., and between 40th and 47th sts. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,437.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, babe, and nurse, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location above 23d st.; best references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,121.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD—CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses; call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—Rooms renovated and refurnished. Front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class waitress and parlor-maid; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 East 54th st., for two days.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation, in country or City, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, honest, sober, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply or write to the Consul General of Italy, No. 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, one that fully understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address P. C., No. 133 West 38th st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. D., No. 143 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect, with eight years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best references from first-class families. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; good reference. Address, for two days, J. T., No. 145 West 29th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; fully understands his business in all its branches; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address M. G., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR the Winter for her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at Grace Church Rectory before 11 A. M.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN experienced male nurse or valet, having first-class medical and private references, may address A. Walters, No. 212 East 39th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG colored man as useful man about the house; understands his business; has some knowledge of waiting; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; best City reference. Address B. G., Box No. 3,162 Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER; speaks French, German, and English; has long references from a first-class family, where he lived last, in Europe. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family, or as a body servant; good City reference. Call or address, for three days, at present employer's, No. 18 West 21st st.

WANTED—A POSITION WITH SOME MERCANtile house for either office or outside employment, by one who has had a long experience in some of the prominent houses of this City, where he has been employed; can give the most unqualified references from City firms of the highest standing; would not object to go abroad, if necessary. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,012.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife, for $60 per week, a beautiful second floor of two large rooms, appointments complete, by a small private family; location elegant and central; references required. Address MADISON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

PARTIES DESIRING LARGE, LIGHT, pleasant rooms can be accommodated at No. 31 West 32d st., with rooms en suite or singly, with or without board; the house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; references given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with board, to a party of two or three persons. Address G. L. K., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67,

Between 5th and 6th avs. Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors, with private table only; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS—HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table; en suite or separately; also other rooms for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 21 West 12th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A HANDsomely-furnished second floor, comprising three or five rooms, replete with every convenience for a family. Address H. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 18th st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly in thoroughly first-class house; superior board; private table given; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

TO LET—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON parlor floor, for a family or physician's office, in a private family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO or three pleasant, sunny rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av., one block from Association Hall.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE,

Opposite Westminster Hotel. Handsomely furnished; large and small rooms on third floor; breakfast if desired.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large and elegant rooms, with first-class board; location delightful.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with private table, at No. 41 West 35th st.; others for married couples; house recently changed hands; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—A pleasant sunny room, to a gentleman and wife wishing quiet and comforts of home, or would let to two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
Near 5th av.,
Handsomely furnished suites of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired; references.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Superior accommodations, in first-class house, for gentlemen desiring board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor with board.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107, WEST.—TO rent, with board, very desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126.—LARGE, handsomely-furnished room, second floor front, with all conveniences; also front square room, third floor, with board; very moderate terms.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

ELEGANT SUITES TO LET, WITH AND without private table. Full particulars and services without charge, Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway; open evenings.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, near Broadway—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a first class house; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 490 LEXINGTON AV.

A gentleman and wife, without children, will let to adults, with first-class board, their second story, front, with exclusive use of bath-room.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; terms moderate. Call at No. 103 East 26th st.

MME. ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has three elegant suites which she will let with private table. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also, single room for a gentleman; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A HANDsome, large front room, second floor, newly furnished, with board, to gentleman and wife for $20; references. No. 322 West 52d st.

NO. 157 EAST 30TH ST.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without breakfast; would rent front basement for a doctor's office; best references required.

MURRAY HILL, MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH st.—Second floor, five elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; $150. Apply to E. A. Dailey, No. 583 6th av.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for single gentlemen, or married couples; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.)—NEATLY furnished rooms to let, with board, on second and third story; also back parlor, at reasonable rates.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished second-story front room; references required; prices moderate.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best references given.

5TH AV.

Mrs. Wyckoff has one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table. No. 330 5th av.

A SUITE OF SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS, with private table or without board. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board. No. 39 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 237 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board for married couples or single gentlemen. Small room, $7.

NO. 295 5TH AV.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to select families. Private table only. References.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITES of rooms, with private table only; suitable for families or party of gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floor to rent to a family, with private table; also rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let, with first-class board; reference exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

5TH AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with private table. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 3 23d st, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with strictly first-class board; two pleasant hall rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS TO let with board; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT HALL BEDROOMS may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—ONE SMALL SUITE of rooms to let, with board.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in which the following artists will appear:
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss KATE BARTLETT.
IN PREPARATION,
Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
The cast will include:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHANGE OF BILL.

FAREWELL WEEK
of
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

JARRETT & PALMER ask attention to the excellence of the entertainment provided for the LAST WEEK of the remarkably successful engagement of the great representatives of Irish peasant character,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
and
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE of the week, the performances to begin with the original legendary drama and fairy spectacle, in two acts, by H. Grattan Plunkett, Esq., entitled
FAIRY CIRCLE;
or,
CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN.........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE.........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the hilarious comedietta entitled the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
Or, THE YANKEE HELP.
MELISSA, with a Yankee song, Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when will be presented a bill of extraordinary magnitude.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, when will be commenced a series of performances by which the eminent tragedienne will bid farewell to the stage.
***Sale of seats begins on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MISS A. L. CARY.

SUNDAY CONCERT.
Box office at the theatre open to-day from 9 A. M.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 11, AT 8.
DOORS OPEN AT 7.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
By the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
On which occasion the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE will appear:
Mlle. DONADIO, | Mlle. MARESI,
The Young and Distinguished Prima Donne Soprani;
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
America's Greatest Contralto;
Signor BENFRATELLI, | Signor SCOLARA,
Mr. G. F. HALL, | Mr. C. WALTERS, Pianist,
Together with a selected Chorus and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director.........Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents and One Dollar extra, according to location. Box Office at BOOTH'S THEATRE open on SUNDAY from 9 A. M.
*** In order to prevent a rush at the doors, FIFTY CENT Tickets will be sold during the day at Booth's Theatre.

PARK THEATRE.

SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by
TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

A CARD.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
to give
SEVERAL OPERAS AND CONCERTS
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To commence in December, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impresario.
Patrons and others desiring to take part in these entertainments will please make early application at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
is now performing
THE UNPARALLELED FEAT
of walking
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
at the Hippodrome.
ADMISSION AT ALL HOURS, 50 CENTS.
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.

PROF. AUGUSTUS WATTERS,
in connection with PEALE'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, "The Court of Death," at Leavitt's Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 12th st., EVERY EVENING.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

PACKARD COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE.

JAMES PARTON'S new lecture on "The Kings of Business" will be delivered at the Cooper Union Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Packard Business College. Lecture at 8. Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the college, No. 805 Broadway, or at the hall on the evening of the lecture. Present and former members of the college will receive tickets free on application at the office. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.
All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at* great bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
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REPAIRING PROMPT AND CHEAP.

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NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

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New pianos, and pianos but little used, to let and to sell, on easy installments. Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Pond, Lindeman, Kindt, and other new instruments. The Woods organ, prices ranging from $150 to $1,500. Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A.—$150 ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE AND stool; new pianos, low; upright pianos; pianos rented and on installments. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BAKER and BOLSIS BAKER by Conrad Baker. Address CONRAD BAKER, at Virginia City, Nevada.

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WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS FOR printing and stationery. Address L. & M., No. 4 Barclay st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH OR FRENCH WOMAN, as nurse or seamstress; City references; must be able to work a machine. Apply at No. 159 Lexington av., N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is now in its

THIRD WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles.........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny.........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch.........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie.........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral.........Mr. E. PLYMPTON
(By kind consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Ulric, pianist and composer.........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law.........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny.....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece.........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, AT 1:30, FOURTH MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVE SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, FOR ALL THEATRES AND SUNDAY CONCERTS AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE; OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1874,
at 8 o'clock.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY
has the honor to announce
A GRAND CONCERT
on the above date, on which occasion she will have the valuable co-operation of the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON,
the renowned English pianiste.
Mlle. TERESA JACKSON, contralto.
And, by the kind permission of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq.
Signor M. BENFRATELLI, prime tenore,
Signor G. DEL PUENTE, primo baritone,
together with Mlle. DUBOIS, Signor LOTTI, Mr. G. F. HALL, and an EFFECTIVE CHORUS OF MALE VOICES, carefully selected from the ITALIAN OPERA.
Organist, Mr. KARL WALTER.
The whole under the direction of Signor E. AGRAMONTE.
Miss McGEACHY takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a prominent feature of the programme will be the GRAND SEPTUOR from LA REINE DE SABA, by Gounod, which will be performed for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR, including reserved seat, can be obtained at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PARK THEATRE.

DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA,
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SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
DE MURSKA. SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 11. DE MURSKA.
These Concerts, which offer to the loneliness of
SUNDAY EVENING
the most beautiful accompaniment of
DEVOTION,
MUSIC,
Will be celebrated every
SUNDAY EVENING.
DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA, DE MURSKA.
The management has the honor of announcing an engagement with Mr. D. DE VIVO for
DE MURSKA,
The Greatest Living Cantatrice.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Massaniello".........Auber
ORCHESTRA, G. CARLBERG, Director.
2. SONG, "It Ought Not Thus to Be".........Abt
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN.
3. Violoncello Solo, Souvenir Caprice on "Sonnambula,"
Signor GAETANO BRAGA.........Braga
4. Aria, Ah! bel raggio, "Semiramide".........Rossini
Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA.
5. Violin Solo, Ballade et Polonaise.........Vieuxtemps
M. EMILE SAURET.
6. Aria, Largo al Factotum, "Barber of Seville"..Rossini
Signor FERRANTI.
1. Overture, "Martha".........Flotow
ORCHESTRA, G. CARLBERG, Director.
2. Variations.........Proch
Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA.
3. Piano Solo, *a* "Nocturne," in A flat.........Chopin
b "De Printemps," Valse.........Charrento
Mlle. CARRENO SAURET.
4. Romanza, "Martha".........Flotow
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN.
5. Violoncello Solo, "Stradella," Negrita, "Spanish Song".........Braga
Signor GAETANO BRAGA.
6. Duet, "Crispino e la Comare".........Ricci
Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA and Signor FERRANTI.
Box office open Sunday, 12 o'clock M. to 6 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT!
FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY!
Commencing
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1874.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,

FREDERIC MACCABE,

IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
a vocal, ventriloquial, musical, and sartorial melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.
Mr. Maccabe's success, during a brilliant season, which extended over 600 NIGHTS AT THE GREAT ST. JAMES' HALL, REGENT ST., LONDON, was of the most flattering and unequivocal nature; and the high opinion unanimously held of this entertainment is indorsed (without a single exception) by the whole of the literati and dilettanti of the metropolis; and the enthusiasm bestowed upon the performance by delighted audiences assembled in the largest halls in the principal cities and towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND nightly, for the last seven years, pronounce it to be the
MOST MERITORIOUS AND MARVELOUS ENTERTAINMENT OF THE AGE!
ILLUMINATED "MATINEE" EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and all the principal hotels.
Business Manager and Secretary, JOHN F. SUTTON.

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2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
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THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.
1. BAYARD TAYLOR on "Ancient Egypt," Oct. 22, Academy of Music.
2. CARL SCHURZ on "Educational Problems," Nov. 25, Steinway Hall.
3. JOHN WEISS on "Irony and Humor," Dec. 16, Steinway Hall.
4. Gen. N. P. BANKS on "Diplomatic Princes," Jan. 11, Steinway Hall.
5. R. J. DE CORDOVA in a new humorous lecture, Feb. 2, at Steinway Hall.
A sixth lecture will probably be added.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Course ticket, $3; course ticket with reserved seat, $5; single admission, 75 cents; single admission with reserved seat, $1.
Tickets and seats, at the above prices, for sale at Steinway Hall, at the usual hotels and music stores, and at the rooms of the Association after 6 P. M., No. 112 West 21st st.

NIBLO'S.

C. R. THORNE.........Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS,
BOISSEY FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING	AFTERNOON
AT	AT
8.	2.
Augustin Daly's play	JENNIE MORTON
UNDER	in
THE	The Protean Drama,
GASLIGHT.	IDLEWILD.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,
LUCILLE WESTERN.........in.........EAST LYNNE

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.

Between Broadway and 5th av.
The greatest of all sensations,
KALIEDAGYNIA.
We cannot describe it. You must see for yourselves. The CAN CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS. Matinées Tuesday and Friday.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—THE UNDERsigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their opening Saturday evening hop will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building, East 14th st.,) on the 17th of October, 1874, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Season tickets (invitation) to be had at the hall, and at the residence of George H. Wallace & Son, No. 51 East 4th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager
*** Mr. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he will speedily give A FEW REPETITIONS of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
for which constant call has been made, that brilliant revival having attracted during its last week large and overflowing audiences, and being universally acknowledged to be
THE EMPHATIC HIT OF THE SEASON!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
will be repeated the superb programme of SATURDAY NIGHT, which was received on that occasion with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of favor:
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE!
THE TWO WIDOWS!
THE CRITIC!
Characters by the whole comedy company, including
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
MISS SARA JEWETT, MISS NINA VARIAN,
MISS EMILY RIGL, MISS STELLA CONGDON,
BIJOU HERON,
MR. GEORGE CLARKE, MR. D. H. HARKINS,
MR. JAMES LEWIS, MR. LOUIS JAMES,
MR. W. DAVIDGE, MR. F. HARDENBERG,
MR. GEORGE PARKES, MR. BENJ. RINGGOLD,
MR. SOL. RUSSELL, MR. OWEN FAWCETT,
MR. J. W. JENNINGS, MR. D. WHITING,
MR. HART CONWAY, MR. J. G. PEAKES.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, MOORCROFT; also, first appearance of Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY OCT. 12, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A FAREWELL FESTIVAL MATINEE
by the
FAMOUS VOKES FAMILY.
These celebrated and world-wide favorites will take their farewell of America (they sail for England on the 14th of October) on this occasion in the famous specialty in which they first made their bow to a New-York audience:
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
as preformed by them more than two thousand times in Europe and America.
Miss JESSIE VOKES.........as.........Lucinda Scrubb
Miss VICTORIA VOKES.........as.........Mary
Miss ROSINA VOKES.........as.........Barbara
Mr. FRED. VOKES.........as.........Timotheus
Mr. FAWDON VOKES.........as.........Wiggins
The entertainment will begin with the charming comedietta and Fifth Avenue specialty, entitled
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
*** Box sheet now open.

ACADEMY. DONADIO AND DE BASSINI

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, (Sunday,) GRAND CONCERT
AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.
See special announcement.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First appearance in opera of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Debut in America of Signor ALBERTO DE BASSINI.
Revival of Rossini's opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.........as.........Rosina
Signor ALBERTO DE BASSINI...as....Count Almaviva
Signor DEL PUENTE.........as.........Figaro
Signor FIORINI.........as.........Don Basilio
Signor SCOLARA.........as.........Dr. Bartolo
Miss COONEY, Signor MARINI, Signor CAPRA.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, first performance in America, after elaborate preparation and with new scenery, costumes, &c., of Maestro Filippo Marchetti's celebrated Grand Opera,
RUY BLAS.
Characters by Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente, Fiorini, Hall, Lotti, Grand chorus and orchestra.
The Opera produced under the immediate supervision and direction of Signor E. Muzio.
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, Brooklyn Academy, LA TRAVIATA—Mlle. Heilbron.
FRIDAY, Oct. 16, second performance of RUY BLAS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, third Grand Matinée, AIDA.
Seats secured at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE FAREWELL.

M. GRAU & CHIZOLLA.........Lessees and Managers
FAREWELL WEEK OF AIMEE and
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
Unbounded success of
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MONDAY, Oct. 12. | LA
TUESDAY, Oct. 13. | FILLE
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. | DE
THURSDAY, Oct. 15. | MME. ANGOT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 16,
Benefit of
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. AIMEE will introduce on the occasion of her benefit, in the first and third acts of La Perichole,
ENGLISH AND SPANISH SONGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17, at 1:30,
FAREWELL MATINEE—MME. ANGOT.
SATURDAY, last appearance of AIMEE in New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.
BEATRICE (first time in America).......Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country).........Mr. J. H. BARNES
The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining, Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colyo. The dresses were expresly made for this revival in London. Sale of Seats commences Wednesday, Oct. 14

GRAND BENEFIT

For the COOKING CLASSES of the FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS, No. 47 East 10th st., at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.
LADY MANAGERS.
Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mrs. Catherine Livingston,
Mrs. John Mack, Mrs. Russell Sturges,
Miss Newcome, Mrs. Judge Peabody.
The Comedietta, A HAPPY PAIR.
Mrs. Honeyton.........Mrs. ETTA MANNING
Mr. Honeyton.........Mr. W. H. POPE
ARTISTS.
Miss JULIA DROME, Soprano, (her first appearance;) Mme. JULE DE RYTHER, Mezzo Soprano; Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Tenor; Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
QUARTET.—Mr. GEO. ELLARD, 1st Tenor; Mr. LOUIS BELCHER, 2d Tenor; Mr. JOHN W. EDDY, 1st Basso; Mr. GEO. F. DUNCAN, 2d Basso. Mr. C. WRIKERT, Pianist, (his first appearance;) Mr. ARMIN SCHOTTE, Organist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Conductor.
No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets, $1, for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East 10th st., and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT
in her new illusions.
OVER TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

THE PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

Church of the Disciples, 45th st. and Madison av.
Lecture by HEPWORTH DIXON, Esq.,
Subject—"THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
The course includes the MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, of BOSTON, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, a Grand Concert, and HON. CARL SCHURZ.
Admission to the whole course, $2. Ditto with reserved seat, $3. Can be obtained at the office adjoining the church on 45th st., every evening from 7 till 9.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
FOURTEENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
will be produced, the grand moral play of
THIRTY YEARS OF A
GAMESTER'S LIFE.
Also, the beautiful domestic play of
THE GOLDEN FARMER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
Grand sensation, the drama of
KIT CARSON,
Introducing Capt. DONALD McKAY
and his Great Tribe of WARM SPRING INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

ILMA SPINOLA, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent teacher, gives lessons on piano and singing (pure Italian method) at pupil's residence; $1 per lesson. Address Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

MEETING OF THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—DELEGATES TO CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER CONVENTIONS APPOINTED.

Bleecker Building, on the corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, was crowded last evening with one of the most intelligent audiences that could possibly be found at a political meeting in this City. There was no sitting or standing, and hardly breathing room to be found in the hall, which is both spacious and commodious, and the object of this vast assemblage was the nomination of a ticket to be supported in that Assembly District, the old Ninth, as it is affectionately called by its residents, at the Republican primary election to be held on Monday evening next. Mr. R. R. Carpenter, the President of the association, called the meeting to order and presided over its deliberations, and George W. Luckey, the Secretary, officiated in that capacity. Mr. James W. Farr, supported by other prominent residents of the district, proposed that a ticket be nominated for all except the Assembly convention, and Mr. George B. Deane, Sr., put the matter in form by making a motion to that effect.

Mr. Andrew J. Campbell then moved as a substitute for the original motion that a retiring committee of five be appointed to nominate a ticket for delegates to the Congressional, Assembly, County, and Aldermanic conventions.

Mr. Richard Collard moved as an amendment to the substitute that the committee be increased to fifteen; that it be appointed by the body of the meeting, and that no member of the association have the right to name more than one person on the committee.

Mr. Andrew J. Campbell moved an amendment to the amendment, that the "body of the meeting" be stricken out, and that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Upon this last amendment a *viva voce* vote was taken, and the Chair decided the amendment to the amendment carried.

Mr. Richard Collard then called for a division of the meeting on the question, and the Chair decided that this should have been called for before taking the vote.

Mr. Frank S. Lambert then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for a standing vote, which was had, and the Chair sustained by a vote of 254 in favor to 62 against.

A *viva voce* was then had on the amendment as amended, viz.: on the proposition to increase the committee from five to fifteen, which was carried, and the Chair then appointed the following committee:

James W. Farr, James Cummings, Jacob R. Riley, E. M. L. Ehlers, John N. Hallock, James Lynch, Charles A. Benedict, John Baird, Henry R. Pardee, James Webb, George W. Luckey, Johnson H. Carey, Francis S. Lambert, William H. Noble, John W. Jacobus.

The committee then retired to deliberate on a ticket, and the meeting took a recess of fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which the committee returned, and through its Chairman, Mr. James W. Farr, reported the following ticket:

County Convention—William H. Gedney, Fred. H. Clerk, George W. Parker, John W. Jacobus, Nelson D. Thayer, James Lynch, George B. Deane, Jr., Lewis E. Harker, Matthew Kane, Ransom Van Volkenburg, William B. White, Herman M. Meyer, William H. Corse, James G. Byers, Warren W. Whitney.

Aldermanic Convention—Robert Wright, George W. Bush, Jeremiah Pangburn, S. S. Palmer, Fred. E. Wood, Charles H. Morgan, William Pallister, Gerhard Meyer, H. Cargill, Nathaniel Appleton, John R. Hallock, Thomas H. Coppins, Jr., Jacob F. Lewis, Edward Taylor, Frank S. Lambert.

On motion of Mr. Richard Collard, the report of the committee was adopted, and the committee discharged, and thereafter, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The very great interest manifested in the proceedings, and the vast assemblage at the meeting, show most conclusively that the old Ninth Assembly District expects to be, as it will be, a winning district for the Republican ticket.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District met in caucus last evening at the San Domingo Club rooms, No. 157 Eighth avenue, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the approaching Congressional, Assembly, and Municipal Conventions. Among the prominent Republicans present were Messrs. Hugh Gardner, Alderman Wade, W. H. Albertson, J. H. Cryan, Charles Blackie, D. McCloud, Samuel Reynolds, Col. John W. Marshall, and Col. Charles S. Spencer.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Blackie, when Mr. Hugh Gardner was elected chairman.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the caucus recommend Col. Charles S. Spencer for Congress, William Wade for Alderman, and Charles Blackie for Assembly.

On motion, a nominating committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Spencer, Blackie, Wade, Archibald, and Gardner, was appointed, who, after a few moments' consultation, reported the following-named gentlemen for delegates to the various nominating conventions:

County Convention—Messrs. Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Samuel Reynolds, George A. Blackley, William Schiegel, James G. Armstrong, Samuel J. Clark, Edward McGann, Warren A. Decker, Edward C. Armstrong, Edward S. Harper, and John F. Wright.

Congressional Convention—Messrs. William Orton, Charles Blackie, Frederick G. Gedney, Charles H. Duell, Philip Jordan, John A. Meek, Clarence W. Mead, Samuel Barcley, A. A. Scheidler, Philip Alexander, George M. Gardner, and C. G. Archibald.

Aldermanic Convention—Messrs. William Albertson, Joseph Corbit, John Miller, David Giles, Joseph McFarland, Noble McDonald, Thomas McCabe, James A. Cryan, Frederick W. Richards, John Ducey, Frank Gayner, Amos L. Tripp.

Assembly Convention—Messrs. Ellwood E. Thorne, Samuel B. H. Vance, James Kelly, Isaac Dayton, William D. Tallman, Dr. Charles H. Wade, Frederick M. Peck, William Wade, George W. Tyler, James B. Smith, Henry R. Adee, John Finnell, John W. Bremer, Emil Fhork, Jons W. Marshall, Charles H. Hagar, Sidney A. Seomans, John G. McMurray, John H. Van Wyck, William A. Shields, C. H. L. Paul, and William Gaherty.

After the reading of the above report and a few congratulatory remarks from Col. Spencer, the meeting adjourned.

HON. CHARLES S. SPENCER RECOMMENDED FOR CONGRESS.

At a ratification meeting of the McCabe Association, held last evening, at No. 263 West Seventeenth street, in which the Republican State nominations were heartily indorsed, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association unanimously and independently pledges itself to support, and without any regard to official party dictation recommend the Republicans of this Congressional District to nominate and support, for member of Congress, the man whose services and abilities entitle him to the position, and whom the Republican party need as their exponent and advocate in Congress. We present as that man the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, and believe that, with his name upon our banner, on the 3d day of November next, "there's no such word as fail."

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Richmond County Republican delegates assembled yesterday in convention at Schwartzkop's Hall, Clifton, and made the following County nominations: For member of Assembly, Richard Cunliff, of Castleton; for District Attorney, William M. Muller, of Middletown; Superintendents of the Poor, Emanuel Koppers, of Southfield, and William Newton, of Castleton, to fill vacancy; for Coroners, Richard M. Smith, of Middletown, and Dr. Walser, Jr., of Castleton; for Delegates to Congressional Convention, Wilson S. Townsend, of Southfield; C. C. Norvell, of Castleton; John Turner, of Westfield, and Cyrus White, of Northfield; for Delegates at Large, James Guyon, of Southfield; John Wild, of Middletown; J. P. Victor, Northfield, and Mr. Mullen, of Castleton.

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THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Conference Committee appointed by Cochrane's Liberal Republican Convention appears to have been treated with contempt by Tammany Hall, with whom it was to confer in relation to nominations for the County ticket. No committee was appointed by the Tammany Convention to meet it, and the Liberal Republican Party was not mentioned in the meeting. The Liberal Conference Committee and its subcommittee met at the St. Denis Hotel at the appointed hours, but their action was of no special interest to the public.

NOTES.

At a regular meeting of the German Republican Association of the Eighth District, held at the corner of Broome and Seventh streets, and whose roll of membership numbers over 1,000, it was unanimously resolved to tender to Col. Charles S. Spencer their hearty support for the candidature of Mayor of the City of New-York.

The Republican State Central Committee offers $25 reward for the detection of any repeaters, illegal or colonized voters in the ensuing election.

Lincoln Hall has been leased until the close of the campaign, and will be open all day and night. On Tuesday evening a grand ratification meeting will be held.

The Republicans of Westchester County will hold a convention at Union Hall, White Plains, on Monday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District Association assembled last evening in full numbers and raised a fine transparency, bearing the following inscription: "For Governor, John A. Dix; For Lieutenant Governor, John C. Robinson."

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a convention at Pelham Bridge, (on the line of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad,) on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Assembly.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth District of New-Jersey, at the Paterson Opera-house, yesterday, a resolution was adopted indorsing protection to American industry as "sound Democratic doctrine." Hon. Augustus W. Cutler was nominated for Congress.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County meets at Jamaica to-morrow. The Republican Convention of the Second District, consisting of delegates from Long Island City, Jamaica, Newtown, and North Hempstead, likewise meets at Jamaica to-morrow.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the City of Yonkers, town of Westchester, also the towns recently annexed to New-York, Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, will hold a convention at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, on Saturday next, 17th inst., at 3 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Assembly.

A regular meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Independent Republican Association was held at their hall, No. 56 Orchard street, on Friday evening, Oct. 9, 1874, Mr. A. E. Hagemann in the chair. W. C. Fraser acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted pledging the association to vote for the Utica nominations. Addresses were delivered by F. S. Lambert, ex-Alderman Kraus, A. E. Hagemann, Counselor Parker, and Capt. Wolff. Over fifty new members were enrolled. The meeting adjourned giving three cheers for Dix and Robinson.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY CITY.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—HON. I. W. SCUDDER RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a Congressman for the Seventh District, and for the nomination of State Senator, Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk, for the County of Hudson, assembled in Cooper Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. William A. Lewis, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, being absent, M. T. Newbold called the convention to order. William Muirheid, of Jersey City, was elected Chairman, and Charles Chamberlain and Col. William E. Rogers, Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Ege, Hon. Isaac W. Scudder was renominated for Congressman by acclamation, and amid great enthusiasm. For State Senator, James H. Startup and Jonathan Dixon, Esqs., were proposed. Mr. Startup was nominated on the second ballot. John B. Drayton, John G. Fisher, W. W. Brownlee, Charles Stier, and Samuel Archer were named for County Clerk. Mr. Drayton was nominated on the first ballot. John A. Totten was nominated for County Register by acclamation. On the call for candidates for Sheriff, the names of Frits A. Meyer, August Ingwersen, E. P. Reichelm, and H. K. Van Horn were presented. On the third ballot Meyer received the nomination by a vote of 52 to 26 for Ingwersen and 12 for Van Horn.

At this juncture, a committee, which had been sent for Mr. Scudder, arrived with that gentleman. Mr. Scudder was introduced to the convention by Mr. Muirheid, and was warmly cheered as he stepped forward upon the platform. He said that when the last Congress adjourned, he had expressed a desire to withdraw from political position and leave to other hands the interests of the district in the councils of the nation. It was, therefore, with a good deal of constraint that he accepted the nomination which had been tendered him. The last election, which resulted in his selection as Representative in Congress, was a peculiar one. He was then pressed to stand in the gap, not only by members of the party to which he belonged, but also by members of the party to which he was opposed. The controversy upon which the party is about to enter was a much more difficult one. Party lines would be more closely drawn. But in accepting the nomination he had made up his mind not to be a mere nominal candidate. He intended to throw himself into the field and work with all his possible vigor, and he should expect the people to sustain him. [Great applause.] Mr. Scudder then referred to the necessity of protection, and declared himself in favor of the resumption of specie payments. It was true that while in Congress he had voted for the legalizing of Mr. McCulloch's $44,000,000 issue, not, however, because he had any objection to specie payments, but he thought it wise not to curtail too suddenly the currency of the country. He referred also to the making of Jersey City a port of entry. His address was warmly applauded both throughout and at the close.

LARGE MASS-MEETING IN ELIZABETH.

A large mass-meeting was held in Elizabeth Friday night to ratify the Republican nominations for Governor and Congressman. Hon. John Davidson presided, and the following list of officers was elected:

Vice Presidents—Eli Young, Charles E. Moore, John F. Cabot, John M. Pruden, F. W. Foote, A. W. Lukens, A. G. Crane, George W. Farnham. Secretaries—Franklin S. Brown, William E. Kennedy, William H. March, A. D. Burnett, Charles Romell, William Higbie, Charles H. Ross, Joseph Battin. Having thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Davidson introduced Hon. George A. Halsey to the audience. Mr. Halsey, on stepping forward upon the platform, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to meet so large a number of my fellow-citizens of Union County here this evening. I am here by your invitation, because I believe the people have a right to see and make the acquaintance, as far as possible, of the candidate for whom they are asked to vote. I do not propose to address you; there are other men here to do that. Thanking you for this kind reception, I pledge myself, if elected to the office of Governor, that I shall discharge my duties with fidelity. [Applause.]

Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the orator of the evening, was next introduced. He said that if the rebellion is over, and he sometimes doubted it, it was the duty of the Government to protect the loyal blacks of the South. The whites had instituted a system of terrorism there, the purpose of which was to drive the colored men from the exercise of their rights as American citizens. Unless the decrees of the American people, as laid down in the recent constitutional amendments, were enforced, we but exchange a slavery in which the master protects his vassal for one in which he does not. The colored race were multiplying rapidly. From 4,000,000 now they would, in a few years hence, be 20,000,000. Policy and prudence required their enlightenment and education—not their degradation—nor could it be said that this would work social equality. It no more touched the question of social equality than the question of free commerce. The preservation of the Republic, too, required the suppression of the White Leagues and the Kuklux Klan. Mr. Frelinghuysen declared in favor of protection, and vindicated its wisdom. England has free trade, he said, and her working men starve while they work. She has millions of subjects in the Indies. Does she allow them to manufacture? Oh, no! They must produce to feed the English factories. Mr. Frelinghuysen next went on to plead against the corruption of the Judiciary by hauling it through the mire of politics. If the candidate of the Democracy possessed the sagacity of an Olden, it were better that he should be defeated than that the unwritten law which keeps the Judiciary aloof from political influences should be annulled and repealed. He concluded by a reference to the improvement of the Kill von Kull.

Addresses were also delivered by Hon. John Hill and others.

COMPLIMENT TO A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. A. M. Ruppaner, of this City, late United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, has received the flattering compliment of election as corresponding member of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians in Vienna. The conferment of this dignity implies a recognition of distinguished literary services rendered to science. The letter accompanying the diploma is signed by President Rokitansky, Count Von Schroff, and Prof. Koob, and it is couched in the following terms: "We have the honor to send you, in the name of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna, inclosed the diploma of corresponding number, to which you have been elected at the annual meeting of the society, held in Vienna March 27, 1874. While the society hereby gives you this expression of its special esteem, it hopes at the same time that you may be pleased to contribute in the future to its scientific objects and progress as in time past."

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, Mr. John E. Burrill concluded his argument in behalf of the contestants' witnesses in the matter of the Hardin estate. The case was then adjourned to the 20th inst., when Ex-Judge Porter will sum up in behalf of the claimant.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests during the last week numbered 1,512.

Marshal Conklin issued 1,336 licenses and received in fees $292,250, last week.

There is a probability that Rev. Robert Collyer will accept the call of the Church of the Messiah in this City.

The Penny Verein, a German Women's Benevolent Association, had its annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night.

Mr. Louis Anzat, charged with keeping a bogus loan office in Broadway, was discharged on being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday.

James Halliday, aged seventy-eight, residing at No. 88 Franklin street, while crossing West Broadway yesterday, fell and was seriously injured.

William M. Gordon, aged forty, of No. 9 Patchin place, fell in the building No. 125 Mercer street yesterday and disabled his left shoulder.

It is understood that Paton & Co., who failed some months ago, will submit a proposition to their creditors to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The German Confectioners' Association celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a festival and ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard street, last night.

The whole number of dogs killed at the Pound was 6,987, and the number redeemed 890. The amount paid for capturing dogs was $3,938 50.

The steamer Seawanhaka will, on and after the 12th instant, leave Peck slip for Glen Cove and Roslyn at 3:30 P. M., instead of 4 P. M., as at present.

Michael Lewis was held to answer by Justice Wandell at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a coat from David Watthelmer.

Rev. David B. Jutten will officiate at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue,) this morning and evening at the customary hours.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception in their hall on Monday evening, when a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be performed.

Mary Brady, who, owing to domestic difficulties, took Paris green at her residence, No. 164 Stanton street, on Friday night, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

John Brennan, aged forty, a laborer, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from burns received at the fire in the rubber factory, West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday last. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

George J. Colbert, a colored ship steward, died at his residence, No. 106 Thompson street, yesterday, it is supposed from the effects of some liquor he drank on shipboard. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Rev. Father Ryan, the poet priest of the South, will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, in the new Catholic Church of St. Agnes, East Forty-third street, of which Rev. Father Macdonald is the founder and Pastor.

Messrs. Hawk & Weatherbee, the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, have sent a check for $250 to Col. George W. Wingate as their contribution toward paying the expenses of the American team at the Irish match next year.

There were reported last week, at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 488 deaths, 496 births, and 203 marriages, showing a decrease of 97 deaths and 3 births, and an increase of 20 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Nathaniel Hoxie, and George W. Soren, appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the Bar, will sit for that purpose at 11 A. M. on the 17th instant.

The Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will hold a meeting in the Sunday-school-room of the Church of the Ascension on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M.

The Sunday-school and Church Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, J. B. Cornell in the chair, but out of respect to the late Dr. Eddy the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

Patrick Doyle, the driver of car No. 180, of the Third Avenue Line, which on Friday night ran over and killed Henry Menninger, aged three years, of No. 921 Third avenue, was yesterday remanded to the Police, to await the action of the Coroner, by Justice Murray.

Under the auspices of a relief committee a concert will be given at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-night, in aid of the suffering inhabitants of the town of Meiningen, in Germany, recently destroyed by fire. A good programme has been prepared for the occasion.

Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Austrian Minister, accompanied by Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, Jackson S. Schultz, and a small party of ladies and gentlemen, yesterday visited Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and inspected the different public institutions thereon.

The American Tract Society will be fifty years old next May. An address, written by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, in pursuance of a vote taken at the last meeting of the society, has just been printed, setting forth the great good the society has done, and requesting the earnest support of the Christian public.

Justice Bixby instituted a most arbitrary precedent at the Tombs yesterday. A boy named Edward Lloyd was arraigned charged, on suspicion by Detective Woolsey, with having broken into a pawnbroker's establishment in Bleecker street. Detective Woolsey, who made the arrest, said that the complainant had failed to identify the prisoner. Justice Bixby, however, remanded the lad, and thus confined him for twenty-four hours without cause.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 568 arrests during the past week.

During the week the tax receipts amounted to $22,117 62.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, will preach in Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, to-day.

During the months of July, August, and September, 904 deaths occurred in this city from cholera infantum.

Rev. H. A. Cordo, of Jersey City, has received a call to the pastorate of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Lynn, Mass.

To-day the City Park Chapel, in Concord street, between Hudson and Gold, which has been recently enlarged, will be rededicated.

Controller Schroeder paid to the Bridge Company yesterday $75,000, being part of the original appropriation of $3,000,000 made by the city.

Justice Delmar, of the First District Court, paid to the Controller yesterday $485 15, the receipts for fines, &c., during the month of September.

John Farrell, aged sixteen, while repairing the roof of the house, No. 119 Columbia street, slipped, and fell to the sidewalk. He was instantly killed.

Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, will preach this evening in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Carroll and Clinton streets.

The Park Commissioners are preparing the maps and terms of sale for the East Side Park lands. They will name the date and conditions of the sale during the coming week.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of City Works $24,407 91 has been apportioned upon the property liable for assessment for the construction of a sewer in the Seventh Ward.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned in the City Court, before Judge Moore, yesterday, to plead to indictments found against them by the Grand Jury for various criminal offenses.

Mr. James Eschwege, counsel for the lager-beer saloon keepers, has prepared the necessary papers for an appeal from Judge McCue's recent decision, in reference to closing the saloons on Sunday.

A free entertainment, at which Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and Rev. J. M. Buckley will deliver addresses, is to be given on Monday evening by the Young People's Union of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

The trial of Robert N. Woodworth, accused with Greenleaf W. Appleton of conspiracy to defraud the State Bank, of New-Brunswick, N. J., ended on Wednesday evening in his acquittal, after lasting for sixteen days.

During the past year, as seen from the annual report of its Medical Director, there were 192 cases of confinement treated in the Homeopathic Maternity, of Brooklyn. One death occurred. Of 118 children cared for during the year, five died.

On application of the Corporation Counsel, yesterday, Judge Reynolds in the City Court granted a temporary injunction restraining the North Second Street and Middle Village Railroad from laying a side track on the west side of First street, near Broadway, E. D. An order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent, was also issued.

In the cases of Royal Sammis and Rudolph Sammis and Royal Sammis and Dr. George B. Banks, the two former indicted for the murder of Charles G. Kelsey, at Huntington, in Suffolk County, two years ago, and the two latter for riot in connection with the same crime, Judge Pratt yesterday filed a decision refusing to change the venue, on the ground that no evidence of prejudice existing in the minds of the citizens of Suffolk County toward the defendants had been produced.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The fire department of New-Rochelle will turn out for their annual parade and inspection on Tuesday afternoon next, 13th inst.

A movement is on foot in favor of creating a new township out of the Fourth Ward of Yonkers and a portion of the town of East Chester.

Charles Harriman, of Irvington, has sold a plot of land, fronting on Broadway, in that village, comprising thirteen acres, to William Henry Smith, of New-York, for $30,000.

Mrs. William Taylor, who died suddenly in Harrison a few days ago from paralysis, had been deaf for many years, yet a few hours before her death her hearing was as good as anybody's.

A fair held at the residence of Mrs. Charles G. Landon, Riverdale, for the benefit of St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, enriched the treasury of that institution to the extent of $1,000.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. S., under command of Col. J. T. Underhill, after muster and inspection on Monday afternoon, will embark on the steamer Granite State for Poughkeepsie, accompanied by the band of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment. The regiment will muster about 400 men.

The trustees of Mount Vernon have called upon the property-owners of the village to plant shade trees in all the streets and avenues, which are properly graded. The citizens of Mount Vernon have already done much in beautifying their streets with shade trees, but the trustees recommend thorough work in the matter.

An application will be made to the Board of Supervisors at their session in November next for their consent to set apart and use for cemetery purposes a tract of land, comprising forty-one acres, in the town of Mount Pleasant, bounded westerly by the Highland turnpike, northerly by lands of Mrs. Jane E. Phelps, easterly by land of the Croton Aqueduct and Pocantico River, and southerly by the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Robert Masterton, of Bronxville, in a suit instituted in the Supreme Court against the village of Mount Vernon for damages sustained by personal injuries caused by alleged neglect of village authorities, had a judgment entered in his favor for $6,000. The case was carried up to the Court of Appeals. Hon. Robert Cochran appearing as counsel in behalf of the village of Mount Vernon, and a decision was rendered reversing the judgment of the court below, and a new trial ordered.

LONG ISLAND.

The contract for building the Ravenswood Railroad of Long Island City will be awarded tomorrow evening.

The Improvement Commissioners of Long Island City yesterday awarded the contract for grading said city to Messrs. Fardale, Sage & Flannagan.

The trial of William Van Houton, charged with embezzling $400 from his late employer, William S. Gray, of Hunter's Point, will come up at the next sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the 19th inst.

George Smith, alias "Pap O'Brien," one of the Twenty-second street thieving gang, who was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing for attempting to rob Officer Fautry, of Long Island City, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday morning.

Malarial fevers are said to prevail in the neighborhood of the woods known as Van Buren and Lowery's, situate on Jackson avenue, Dutch Kills, and the many cases of sickness now prevalent in that neighborhood are ascribed to this cause.

On Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., there will be an interesting trot on the South Side Driving Park at Babylon; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness. William Steinewerf enters g. g., Edward Downing enters b. g., George Hubbard enters b. g., Mr. Beattie enters br. m., owner enters b. g. Prince Albert, owner enters b. m. Miss Jones. Mr. Charles S. Green will drive Fleety Golddust and Golddust, Jr., between the heats.

A little daughter of Lloyd Taylor, colored, of Woodsburg, was burned to death on Friday afternoon. An elder sister told the little one to kindle a fire while she went out for some wood, and in attempting to do so the child's clothing caught fire. When the elder sister returned she found the little one in flames, and ran for assistance, which, however, did not arrive in time to save the child, who died within a short time in terrible agony.

STATEN ISLAND.

A regular monthly concert of the Park Baptist Sunday-school will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Julius Credo, the Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, has completed his thirty days' sitting, and collected over $30,000, nearly one-half the entire tax levy.

Justice Kassner, of Stapleton, yesterday sent a little colored boy to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for the larceny of a silver watch from Anna Maria Donohue, of Rocky Hollow.

One of the large docks of Bostwick & Co., at the old Quarantine grounds, is now housed in and roofed over, and two of the large brick structures on the bulk-heads have been completed, ready for the reception of cotton. Five telegraph cables are now under contract, one of which will be devoted exclusively to the use of the Cotton Exchange.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Richmond County, will convene to-morrow at the Court-house in Richmond, Hon. Calvin E. Pratt presiding, with County Judge Metcalfe and the Associate Justices. About a dozen criminal cases are on the calendar, among them those of the notorious John Short and his three confederates, charged with the robbery of Capt. J. J. Vanderbilt's house, on the Clove road, some three or four months ago. There are about thirty civil cases for the Circuit Court, some of them quite important.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Joseph Cross, a well-known citizen of Elizabeth, died in that city on Friday.

Henry Miller, who was committed to the Hudson County Jail for drunkenness Friday, effected his escape yesterday.

Two children of Frank Kohlund, residing in West Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights, died of diphtheria, Friday, within a few hours of each other.

Burglars attempted to break into the house of Dr. John Quinn, in Paterson, Friday night. The noise they made aroused a neighbor, who frightened them away.

Richard Devore, charged with the larceny of silks, valued at $500, from a Midland Railroad freight car in Paterson, was tried in that city yesterday and acquitted.

An examination of the accounts of A. V. Hardenburgh, formerly business manager of a paper in Jersey City, and who absconded Saturday last, has revealed a defalcation of $1,100.

James Lavin, a resident of Elizabeth, was struck by a Central Railroad train, at the New street crossing, in Plainfield, Friday, and instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

Two children, respectively four and six years old, who had been deserted by their parents, were discovered recently in a corn-field near Camden, much exhausted from cold and hunger.

The house of Freeholder W. N. Wickham, in Jersey City, was entered on Friday night by burglars, who stole a coat. They then entered the house of Mr. Mullabane, adjoining, and stole a gold watch.

Lately hats, valued in all at $400 and upward, have been stolen from Trobold's hat factory in Orange. An officer discovered a man with a quantity of hats, probably stolen, in Lumber street, Orange, Thursday, but, on being questioned the man dropped the goods and escaped.

William J. Kellogg, a lad twelve years of age, climbed a tree on Bergen Hill Friday afternoon for the purpose of shaking off some of the fruit. When he had reached the top the tree fell over. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to his home. His injuries, though severe, are not fatal.

A SUBURBAN RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Southern Railroad of Long Island, until recently known as the South-side Railroad, with all its effects and appurtenances, is now the property of the Messrs. Poppenhuzen and those they represent, the same having been purchased by them at the second or assignee's sale, which took place on Tuesday last. The consolidated property now owned by the company will be known as the North-side and Central and Southern Railroads, and Mr. Isaac D. Barton, well known as a former Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, is to be the General Superintendent of the three. Mr. John J. Barr, an accomplished railroad man, with years of experience on the Erie and Harlem roads, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent on the Southern Road, and other changes have been made among the principal officers. A new schedule of trains for the Winter will go into effect in a few days, and it is expected that the accommodations under the new management will be of a superior order.

TRIAL OF RIVAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners, Friday evening, publicly tested the relative merits of the Champion and the Babcock chemical engines. The competitors erected buildings at the head of Jersey avenue, and filled each with combustible materials. The house upon which the Champion engine experimented contained twice as much combustible material as had been stored in Babcock's building. The Champion extinguished the fire in its building with in one minute and a quarter of the time the engine had arrived on the ground. The Babcock engine extinguished the flame in its building in six minutes. The purpose of the test was to select a fire engine for Greenville. The display was witnessed by several thousand persons.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: John M. Ralph, forgery, five years; William Pendergast, grand larceny, two years and six months; John A. Herman, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Rohrs, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Horst, false pretenses, three years; William H. Pierce, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Williams, grand larceny, two years; William Morgan, grand larceny, two years; Marcus Deavan, grand larceny, two years and six months; Daniel Sullivan, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Gilmore, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Edwards, burglary, five years and six months; James Leroy, robbery, seven years; James Sullivan, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Moore, grand larceny, one year; John Kelly, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles E. Moulton, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Burns, grand larceny, three years; Patrick O'Toole, grand larceny, five years; Thomas Lanahan, assault with deadly weapon, ten years.

THE SCHWICK-THOMAS EXTRADITION CASE.

Herman Thomas and Joseph Schwick, both held under extradition warrants, on charges of having committed forgeries in Germany, were yesterday taken before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, under writs of habeas corpus. The case of Thomas was first heard. The principal point raised by his counsel, Mr. Charles Brooke, was that the treaty with the Kingdom of Bavaria, under which he was held, no longer existed, as that Kingdom had lost its individuality by being merged into the German Empire. Ex-Gov. Salomon, on behalf of the German Government held that the different States composing the German Empire had not lost their individuality, and that the treaties still remained in force. At the close of the argument Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision. The case of Schwick was not entered into on account of the lateness of the hour, his counsel agreeing to submit his argument in writing on Wednesday next. It is supposed that Judge Blatchford will decide both cases within the week.

THE SILVER-DUST LARCENY.

Alexander Pesant, a workman in the employment of Beinerhase & Co., Nos. 7 and 9 Bond street, jewelers, was arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing sixteen ounces of silver-dust from his employers. The particulars of his arrest by Capt. Byrnes, and the fact that the firm have been victimized similarly for a long period, appeared in yesterday's TIMES. Pesant confessed himself guilty of the charge and was committed without bail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Joseph Byrne, Mrs. Byrne, Edward Tuck, Mrs. Tuck and maid, Mrs. M. D. Nelson, James Fowler, Frank Fowler, Nathan Smith, Miss Florence M. Smith, Miss Sarah Purdy, Francis P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Van Wyck, Judge John O. Bradford, A. N. Shillingford, F. Butcher, Mrs. Butcher, George S. Wickham, Mrs. L. Ward, F. P. Crowther, R. W. Cooper, Austin Moody, William Dickens, William M. Cooper, A. K. Finlay, G. W. E. Griffith, Isaac T. Meyer, John Trevor Fox, L. Bower, S. H. Wardwell, B. B. Hotchkiss, Mrs. B. B. Hotchkiss, Capt. John B. Onaindi, Joseph Wilson, B. H. Fabens, A. J. Fabens, J. O. West, Mrs. West, M. J. Loftus, Watkin W. Parry, Capt. C. J. Drew, J. J. Parry, Alex. Parry, John Westall, Mrs. Westall, Maurice Aronstein, Mrs. Frank, Edward Solomon, Henry Bowring, George R. Paton, George W. Naynard, Carrie A. Maynard, Master Gurdon M. Maynard and nurse, J. W. Wilder, J. Q. Reed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—L. B. Wright, T. A. Rogers, H. C. Bender, Miss Dora Flournoy, Miss Ella Van Dyke, Miss J. Goodall, Miss J. McNorrell, Mrs. Charles Beecher, Mrs. S. Barnes, two infants and nurse, Miss Nellie Beecher, Miss Beecher and servant, W. A. King, H. E. Clarke, C. F. Smith, Thos. Blaisdell and wife, R. R. Beckwith and wife, Chas. F. Vincent, W. H. Vincent, Miss L. Vincent, Miss E. Vincent, C. Vincent and wife, John King, Alexander Link, A. F. Felton, E. Bresenick, Miss Hall and servant, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. S. F. Fraser, Hugo Paris, R. Hohenstein, Edward O'Byrne, D. Graeffe and wife, George O. Murray and wife, Mrs. Hebner, Miss M. Griffith, Miss Lizzie McDonald, David Ashton and wife, James Biglin, D. Sullivan and wife, Mr. Sibo, John Gallagher, R. Miller, wife, and two children, S. P. Johnson, C. B. Smith, A. Millur.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Buida, Mrs. Aymar Cater, nurse and 3 children, Mr. Leaycraft, N. H. Price, Mrs. N. H. Price, Miss Price, R. Reade, A. J. Merrill, John Quinn, A. Breslauer, Pembroke Jones, John H. Williams, Edward Whitworth, John H. Roes